

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 354.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

[ONE PENNY.]

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO SIR R. NAPIER AND THE ABYSSINIAN ARMY.

The following are the terms of the vote of thanks moved in the House of Commons to Lieut.-General Sir R. Napier and the Abyssinian army:—

"That the thanks of this House be given to Lieut.-General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., for the exemplary skill with which he planned, and the distinguished energy, courage, and perseverance with which he conducted the recent expedition into Abyssinia, resulting in the defeat by Her Majesty's forces of the Army of King Theodore, and the vindication of the honour of the country by the rescue from captivity of Her Majesty's envoy and other British subjects, and by the capture and destruction of the strong fortress of Magdala.

"That the thanks of this House be given to Commodore Heath, R.N., C.B., for the indefatigable zeal and great ability with which he conducted the naval operations connected with the transport of the troops and stores, upon which the success of the expedition materially depended.

"That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B., Major-General G. Malcolm, C.B., Brigadier-General W. Merewether, C.B., and the other officers of the army and navy, for the energy, gallantry, and ability with which they have executed the various services which they have been called on to perform throughout these arduous operations.

"That this House doth highly acknowledge and approve the discipline, gallantry, and endurance displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the navy and army, both European and native, during these operations; and that the same be signified to them by their respective commanding officers."

"FOUL PLAY."

MR. CHARLES READE writing of this play of his now performing at Manchester says: "Miss Henrietta Simms is an actress—young in years, but old in experience—who has often played leading business at the Adelphi Theatre, London. She has presence and dignity, yet can be sprightly without effort. She lacks neither fire, tenderness, nor variety; and, as one example how far she can carry those three qualities, let me point to four speeches she delivers in the principal island scene. They follow upon Robert Penfold's defence, and might be profitably studied both by actors and critics. But elocution is only a part of the great histrionic art. In fact,

what reveals the true artist at once is his dumb play; by which I mean the play of the countenance while another actor is speaking. The faces of second-rate actors become less expressive when they are silent, but the dumb play of first-rate actors never intermits, and is in as high a key as their play. Now in this branch of their art Miss Simms has hardly a living rival. Let anybody who cares to test this statement watch the changes of her countenance when Robert Penfold and the others are speaking to her. Let him observe her when Arthur Wardlaw places in her hands the pearl from Godsend Island; gradually her eyes dilate, her lips part, and, long before she speaks the common-place line I have given her, all the sweet memories of love and Godsend Island seem to flow into her face, and elevate it with a tenderness that has really something divine. Such strokes of genius as this partake of inspiration, and are the glory of that enchanting art, which is so plentifully written about, but, alas, so little comprehended.

park, but we confess ourselves unable to divine them; and the authority who succeeded in providing good music for the London public would earn, and deservedly earn, the gratitude of millions of people. There ought not to be any difficulty in the matter. The bandmasters and the bandmen of the various regiments would gladly welcome the opportunity of gaining additional celebrity; and considerable happiness would be given, without, so far as we can gather, involving sacrifice of any kind. Why does not some social benefactor put the necessary machinery in motion for procuring us an hour's good music each night and morning in the parks?

ART.—Those who seek for the science of colour in the art of stained glass should visit courteous Mr. Hughes, at his glass works, Frith-street, Soho. This gentleman almost sacrifices his trade to his love of art. He regrets that money frequently stands in the way of his art. In English glass painting, poetry and figure painting is still wanting, but as for colours, especially in a learned use of grays of all tints, Mr. Hughes is without a master throughout Europe.

MUSIC FOR THE PARKS.

THE only music systematically given to the public is that to be heard every morning in the "Colour Court" of St. James's Palace. When the regimental flag is saluted, and the guard changed, an accompaniment of martial music is performed, to which a very limited portion of the outside world are permitted to listen. But there is neither encouragement nor accommodation for strangers. The place is so small and the soldiers are so large, that even a few dozen bystanders seem in the way; and it is impossible to avoid the conviction that the proceedings of the morning are regarded as a military ceremony rather than a means of public recreation. Is there any sufficient reason for withholding this same music from Her Majesty's lieges, and for thus missing an opportunity of making our great parks additionally attractive? We have plenty of military bands, and a keen love for good open air music pervades all classes. The monotony of Rotten-row is, as a writer in the current number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* remarks, "never more agreeably relieved than when a band of the Life Guards comes out to practise upon the Green, opposite Knightsbridge Barracks;" and the question is, why a treat which could be so easily given and would be so warmly appreciated is not made regular and periodic instead of intermittent, uncertain, and rare. There may be excellent reasons for not directing our military bands to play night and morning in each of the

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Carnarvon began the debate on the Irish Church Bill, and said he should vote for the second reading.—Lord Redesdale pronounced the bill an act of sacrilege.—The Duke of Marlborough expressed an earnest hope that their lordships would reject a measure which, sooner or later, must lead to the disestablishment of the Church of England.—Lord Dufferin could with an unflinching judgment give his vote for the bill.—The Archbishop of York opposed the measure.—Lord Romilly supported the bill.—The Archbishop of Armagh said he was sure that their lordships would never assent to such a proposal.—The debate was continued by the Earl of Cork and the Duke of Somerset, who spoke in favour of the bill, and the Duke of Rutland against it.—The Marquis of Salisbury denounced the bill as the greatest act of spoliation which human or even "Radical" ingenuity could devise.—Other noble lords followed, and, on the motion of the Duke of Argyll, the debate was adjourned.

In the House of Lords on Monday the debate on the Irish Church Suspensory Bill was continued in the presence of a crowded and brilliant audience. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge occupied seats on the cross benches: Prince Christian and Prince Louis of Hesse were accommodated with places in the gallery usually devoted to the representatives of Foreign powers. Members of the Commons pressed inconveniently upon one another in the confined space at the bar, and the ladies' balcony, filled with rank, beauty, and fashion, presented a rich and gorgeous setting to the picture below. The debate was resumed by the Duke of Argyll, who remarking that the main object of the bill was to convey an assurance to the Irish people that the question would be legislated upon without unnecessary delay, rejoiced that that end had been accomplished, and that not even an adverse vote on the part of their lordships would prevent the ultimate success of the measure. Whilst supporting the bill, however, in the belief that the Church of England would gain strength from being dissociated from the Irish Church, he was not prepared to vote for indiscriminate endowment. With regard to the argument against the bill founded upon property, he held that the question was solely one of policy and not of property. If the reverse were the case, then it would be utterly impossible to enter into any compromise whatever. The Bishop of Oxford, replying to the Duke of Argyll, who seemed to have treated the whole question from the Presbyterian point of view, contended that the ultimate object was not only disestablishment but disendowment. The question was one of simple justice, and it would be both unjust and an act of spoliation to disendow the Church in Ireland, and trust to the vitality of the Protestant religion for its re-endowment. He implored their lordships not to give their assent to the principle of the bill; for there never was a period when the Irish Church was doing her duty as she was doing it at the present moment. The Protestants of Ireland were the salt of society in that country, and set the brightest examples to their fellow-citizens in all the relations of social life. The Earl of Shaftesbury pronounced the bill an insignificant and meagre proposal which derived all its importance from the opposition that was offered to it. He was prepared to maintain the integrity of the Irish Church, subject to all necessary and wise reforms, and he hoped when the proposition to disestablish was made next year their lordships would be ready to maintain that Church even at the hazard of their own extinction, and that he should find them as boldly defiant then as they were now. He was afraid, however, that the rejection of the bill might be turned to the detriment of the Church hereafter, and thinking it unwise on the eve of a general election to give colour to the impression that their lordships were against full, fair, and legitimate inquiry, he should abstain from voting altogether. The debate was continued by the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Bandon, the Lord Chancellor, &c., and was not concluded till a late hour. The bill was ultimately thrown out, 87 voting for the bill, 192 against it.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday the South-Eastern and the London and Brighton and South Coast Railway Companies' Bill, was, after undergoing amendment, read a third time and passed. The Scotch Reform Bill was passed through committee, the clause relating to the boundaries of Glasgow being reserved for future consideration; and the Irish Reform Bill was read a second time without giving rise to any debate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The discussion upon the Metropolitan Cattle Market Bill in the House was certainly much more animated than might have been anticipated.—The principal speeches were those of Lord R. Montagu and Mr. Milner Gibson.—The discussion had not closed when the sitting was suspended. The first subject which occupied the attention of the House when it re-assembled at nine o'clock was our telegraphic communication with India.—The defects of the existing system, and the necessity of communication with India, were forcibly impressed upon the House by Lord W. Hay.—Sir S. Northcote, while making the most of the difficulties which would attend the multiplication of our means of intercourse with our Indian empire, did not dispute the advantages of which it would be productive.—There was a short discussion upon a motion of Mr. Pim on the subject of Irish records, and the House settled down to the orders of the day.—The Entail Amendment (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Disraeli gave notice that he should move the vote of thanks to Sir Robert Napier and the officers and troops under his command engaged in the Abyssinian expedition. Replying to a question of Sir A. Agnew, the right hon. gentleman stated that he proposed taking the committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill at a morning sitting on Friday. On the order for going into committee of supply, Sir C. Russell urged the desirableness of employing discharged non-commissioned officers and privates of good character in Government situations, such as doorkeepers, messengers, and third-class clerks, and moved a resolution to that effect, which was supported by Captain Vivian, on the ground that the adoption of the proposal would be an encouragement to the soldiers and an inducement to a better class of men to enlist in the army. A brief discussion followed, which showed a general concurrence of opinion in favour of the motion, and Sir C. Russell having expressed himself satisfied with the tone pervading the speeches, withdrew his motion. Mr. Clive stated, in answer to Sir J. Gray, that the Irish Church Commissioners had concluded their inquiry, and that the reason for their report not having yet been published was the necessity of carefully revising the schedules, which were of a voluminous and complicated character. He believed, however, that the report would be ready for delivery in the course of a fortnight. A long and uninteresting discussion followed upon a motion of Mr. Goldamid for a select committee to inquire into the subject of the recent appointment of architects for the new Law Courts and National Gallery. On a division the motion was negatived by 90 to 45; and then the House passed to the other orders of the day.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday a resolution was proposed by Mr. Maguire, to the effect that the authorities having control over certain county and borough prisons should be compelled by law to make adequate provision for the religious instruction and Divine worship of Catholic prisoners. The motion was supported by Lord E. Howard, and opposed by Mr. Secretary Hardy. After some observations by Mr. Monnell, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. C. Fortescue, &c., the proposal was withdrawn.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

ON Monday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, paid a visit to Aldershot, and reviewed the whole of the troops at present on the station. The Commander-in-Chief was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Louis of Hesse and his Serene Highness Prince Teck, and attended by Colonel Sir E. R. Wetherall, C.B., K.S.L., Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Colonel A. J. Herbert, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General.

HER MAJESTY the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, is expected to leave Windsor Castle on the 7th July, for Osborne, when the Royal circle will be joined by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Her Majesty, it is understood, contemplates a visit to Germany after leaving Osborne, and will be accompanied by several members of the Royal family.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has subscribed fifty guineas to the fund now being raised to purchase an annuity for the widow of the late Mr. William Dargan. "It is not," says the letter from General Knollys, "The practice of his Royal Highness to lend his name to public subscriptions in favour of a private individual; but the special circumstances attending the present case, the Prince feels, are sufficient to warrant the deviation from the rule."

MR. BATCHELOR, late page to Her Majesty, has expired at his residence at St. Albans-street, Windsor, in the 83rd year of his age. The deceased gentleman was well known by a large circle of friends and inhabitants of Windsor. Mr. Batchelor entered the royal household in the reign of George III., and was page of the backstairs to George IV., William IV., and her present Majesty. Her Majesty during Mr. Batchelor's illness sent from Balmoral repeated inquiries after his health, and called to see him on Wednesday, the day of her return from Scotland.

ON Monday evening their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, with their presence. The arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh was the signal for a burst of enthusiastic cheering on the part of the audience. The National Anthem was immediately given by the orchestra and chorus, and the Duke of Edinburgh, advancing to the front of Her Majesty's box, was greeted with loud and prolonged acclamations.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, in his ship, the *Galates*, arrived off Portsmouth on Friday afternoon, after a splendid voyage. His Royal Highness landed, and officially reported himself to the port admiral. The Corporation of Portsmouth were the first to give the Prince an address of congratulation. The Prince left the port about five o'clock for London, where at the station he found the Prince of Wales waiting to give him a hearty welcome. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Windsor at eleven in the evening. There was an immense crowd at the Great Western station, which cheered tremendously, and followed the duke's carriage to the palace. The Castle and church bells pealed merrily. The duke was received at the station by the mayor, Messrs. Devereux, Jones, Cantrell, and the vicar of Windsor.

QUEEN VICTORIA has sent the following communication to the King of Prussia at Worms:—"Pray express to the committee for the erection of the Luther memorial my most hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of their task. Protestant England cordially sympathises with an occasion which unites the Protestant princes and peoples of Germany." The event to which the above telegram refers is thus described in a despatch from Worms, dated June 24, which appears in the Paris papers:—"The King of Wurttemberg arrived here at seven o'clock. The King of Prussia and the Prince Royal arrived at nine o'clock, with the Grand Dukes of Saxe-Weimar and Hesse, and Prince William of Baden. Their Majesties were received with enthusiastic acclamations, and the streets along which they passed were decorated with flags. A religious service was celebrated in the Church of the Trinity. After the service the sovereigns breakfasted with Herr Pfau Becker, member of the customs' parliament. At two o'clock the monument of Luther was uncovered in the presence of the sovereigns and an immense assemblage of persons. Salvoes of artillery were discharged in honour of the event."

IMPENDING CHANGES IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE reports of impending Ministerial changes continue to gain ground. According to one version the Ministry of State is to be abolished. M. Rouher to be appointed to the Home Office, and M. de Lavalette to the Foreign Department. This change would imply an almost immediate general election, and would afford a fair security for peace. According to another version, M. de Moustier would be sent to Constantinople or to London, as ambassador; M. Drouyn de Lhuys would become once more Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and M. Rouher, whose arduous labours in the Chamber leave him time for little else, would be made Minister without a portfolio. Such are the rumours current in political circles. I do not myself attach any importance to a mere change in men. A change in the system is what is wanted, and those are not wanting who prophesy, and no doubt believe because they hope, that such a change is at hand. These candid souls are sufficiently enthusiastic as to suppose that the Emperor contemplates a constitutional Ministry, with M. Poyet-Quertier as Minister of Finance and M. Ollivier at the Home Office! Such appointments would amount simply to a political revolution, and there is not the ghost of a chance of this being effected.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT, ABBOTT'S LANGLEY, HERTS.—The annual meeting of the members of this institution, which is a valuable addition to the parent society in London, was held on Saturday at the Retreat, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hodgson, of Chancery-lane. Both branches of the trade were well represented on the occasion, and there were also present a large number of the friends of the committee, for whose comfort and enjoyment special arrangements had been made. The report was of a very satisfactory character, and bore testimony to the efficiency which marked the management of the institution. It may be stated that the Retreat is intended for aged and necessitous booksellers and booksellers' assistants and their widows; and that its inmates are amongst those who receive annuities from the Booksellers' Provident Institution.

A LUGGAGE TRAIN ON FIRE.—On Friday afternoon several waggons on the 3.40 luggage train from Salford to Bolton were discovered to be on fire as they approached Dixon Fold station. The train was stopped, when it was discovered that a large quantity of bleacher's goods, occupying three waggons, was on fire. The three waggons were detached and shunted on the siding, and every effort made to extinguish the flames. But the fire had got too great a hold of the goods, and they were altogether destroyed, together with two of the waggons.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM.—The annual fancy fair and summer fête for the amusement of the poor idiots of this asylum took place on Thursday. A large gathering of the relatives and friends of the afflicted children, interspersed with many of the neighbouring gentry, and a general fête-like aspect of the prettily laid out grounds, which were decorated in every part with flags and banners, characterised, as upon previous occasions, the proceedings of the day.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE Royal Commission on Military Education held its first meeting at the War Office on Saturday.

DESPATCHES were received on Friday, at the Colonial Office, from the governors of Gibraltar, Malta, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and St. Helena.

A "SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIFEBOAT," presented by the Sunday scholars of the Isle of Wight to the National Lifeboat Institution, was launched at Cowes on Monday.

MR. BRIGHT, on his approaching visit to Ireland, will, it is said, be entertained along with Mr. Peabody at a complimentary breakfast by the citizens of Limerick.

THE foundation stone of a new church at Streatham was laid on Saturday with the usual formalities, by the Bishop of Honolulu. The building, when completed, will seat 720 persons.

At the British Museum, the inscriptions and fragments of the late consignment from Ephesus are unpacked, and are much approved. The inscriptions are chiefly of the Roman Emperors, and in Greek.

In connection with this association there will be a grand gathering of chess players in London, to commence on the 23rd November next, when their fifty-guinea challenge cup, now held by Mr. De Vere, and other prizes, will be competed for. As means are being taken for greatly extending the association, an additional honorary secretary—F. H. Deacon, Esq., the well-known blindfold player—has been appointed.

THE Society for Irish Church Missions has raised within the last 19 years for exclusively Church work in Ireland £193,000, or nearly half a million. The operations of this society have been carried on entirely through the machinery of the Established Church, and by means of the clergy in those parishes where the ecclesiastical revenues were small, and the number of Protestants comparatively few.

A CABINET Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The ministers present were:—The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Lord Stanley, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Sir John Pakington, Sir S. Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord J. Manners.

THE arrangements for the forthcoming meeting at Norwich, in August, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science are rapidly advancing. The drill-hall, where the opening address and other lectures will be delivered, is reported well of as to acoustic properties, while the old St. Andrew's Hall will in itself be an attraction to the soirées. The reception rooms offer the unusual conveniences of separate rooms for business, correspondence, and for ladies. To geologists the crags of Norfolk and Suffolk promise ample scope both for work in section-room and for out-door practice under good local guidance.

THE annual inspection of the London Rifle Brigade took place on Saturday evening, in Hyde Park, by the Commander-in-Chief, who was accompanied by the Marquis of Donegal, and attended by a staff of officers. There was a very strong muster of the brigade, eleven good companies being formed, with a total number of 550 Colonel Warde was in command. A company of cadets was also on the ground. The march past and subsequent movements were performed with great steadiness, and at the conclusion the Duke of Cambridge expressed the great pleasure he felt in witnessing them.

CASES of unintentional shooting are becoming alarmingly frequent. At Fulham, a few days ago, a man named Luckey, employed as a paper-hanger at a gentleman's house, finding a gun in a room took it to the door, and pointed it at a little girl, saying, "I'll shoot you!" He pulled the trigger, the piece went off, the charge went through her head, and she fell dead on the spot. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter; and without prejudging this particular case, it seems time that the mere presentation of a gun, whether loaded or not, should be taken as evidence of malicious intention.

THE most searching reforms continue to be developed in the administration of the Great Eastern Railway Company's system. The granting of house tickets will be discontinued by the company next month; and the rates now charged for the conveyance of parcels by passenger trains will be increased next month. The increase made during the last few months in the rates and fares has been attended with an augmentation of £47,339 in the receipts for the first 25 weeks of the half-year, while the working expenses have been diminished. No other company has established so large an increase this half-year, except the Lancashire and Yorkshire.

ON Saturday, a complimentary dinner in honour of Sir John Young, late Governor of New South Wales, was given by the leading colonists now in England, the chair being occupied by Mr. Wentworth, of Sydney. The party, which was large and influential, included the Duke of Buckingham and Mr. Adderley, M.P. Sir John Young, it may be remembered, represented Cavan for more than twenty years in the House of Commons, and was Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1852 to 1855, in which year he received the appointment of Lord Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, which he held until his accession to the Governorship of New South Wales in 1860.

THE Mayor and Corporation of Southampton telegraphed to Sir Robert Napier at Malta last week to know if he intended to land at Southampton, as they were desirous to present a congratulatory address to him, and to celebrate his arrival by an entertainment in his honour. On Saturday afternoon the following telegram was received from the General, viz.:—"Malta, June 25, 3.20 p.m. To the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton,—Sir Robert Napier gratefully acknowledges the honour proposed for himself by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, and regrets extremely that his arrangements have been made to return *via* Marseilles, and therefore he is unable to avail himself of that flattering attention."

THE Select Committee on the Assessment and Collection of Rates have just made their report. They embody their conclusions in a series of twenty-six resolutions, the first six of which indicate the machinery by which local rates shall be made. The seventh recommends that where the rate exceeds 1s. in the pound the occupier of any tenement let at a rent payable oftener than quarterly may elect to pay by monthly instalments. The occasions on which a special rate may be made, the form of the demand note, the employment of collectors, the delivery of the schedules, and the mode of assessment, are then severally dealt with. The power of excusing persons from the payment of rates is to be transferred to boards of guardians.

THE following is a copy of the petition presented to the House of Lords on Tuesday, by Lord Lyttelton, from 261 clergymen of the Church of England:—"To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled: The humble petition of the undersigned clergy of the Church of England, sheweth, that your petitioners are deeply convinced that to maintain the present Established Church in Ireland as the national church of that country is an injustice which legitimately offends the majority of the Irish people. And your petitioners therefore humbly pray your right honourable House to adopt such measures as may appear best suited to remove this cause of offence. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c." It bears 261 signatures.

FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

PRINCE NAPOLEON arrived at Constantinople, on Saturday morning from Bucharest, having travelled via Varna.

On Thursday a complete amnesty was granted for all political crimes in Portugal.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* refutes the accusation made by some foreign newspapers, that the Russian press has attempted to influence the choice of a successor to the Serbian throne.

The treaty between Bavaria and the United States has been ratified. According to the treaty emigrants from either country who may have been naturalised and should again return to their native land will retain their acquired citizenship unless it be distinctly renounced by them.

The news from India by the Bombay mail is not of much importance. At Calcutta a public meeting, at which a great number of Hindoos and Mahomedans were present, was held on the 20th May, and a congratulatory address to the Queen on the escape of the Duke of Edinburgh was unanimously adopted. A meeting for the same purpose was to be held at Bombay.

HORNS are entertained that the works of clearing the harbour of Sebastopol will be completed by the end of 1869. On May 20 the hull of the *Sviatoslaw* was raised, so that on the second line there only remain the *Iehesma*, the *Maris*, and the *Ratislaw*. Afterwards the operations will commence on the first line, which, however, causes no obstruction to navigation.

By the West India Mail we learn that the rains had set in, and were particularly violent in Jamaica, where they caused much damage, while corn-fields and much of the housed produce was swept away. A severe shock of earthquake had also been felt at Kingston, but unattended with any serious damage. The health of the islands continued good.

THERE has been another terrible explosion caused by nitro-glycerine. It occurred at Quenast, in Belgium. The nitro-glycerine was to be employed in blasting operations. It was being unloaded from a wagon, when the explosion occurred. Ten persons were instantaneously killed—literally blown to atoms, and great damage was done in the immediate neighbourhood.

It is stated in political circles in Madrid that the Government is taking active steps, in a non-official manner, to induce the sons of Don Juan to recognise Queen Isabella, on condition of receiving back their title of Infanta of Spain, as well as the confiscated property which belonged to the Infanta Don Carlos. The Infanta Don Sebastian, it is said, strongly supports this step.

The Vienna *Debatte* of Sunday, referring to the Papal Allocution on the subject of the "confessional laws," says:—"The government does not attach any particular importance to this allocution, and considers that an energetic protest by diplomatic means will suffice to meet the case. It is believed that Baron Beust in his protest reminds the Roman Court of the limit within which it may claim to influence the internal affairs of the empire and energetically repels any intimation of that limit."

On Monday's sitting of the French Legislative Body the discussion on the Budget commenced. The committee appointed to consider the bill respecting the convention between the City of Paris and the Credit Foncier has decided, with the approval of the government, that the budget of the city of Paris shall in future be submitted to the Legislative Body. Any undertaking for which the expenditure would exceed the sum of 30 millions of francs must first obtain the sanction of the Chamber.

THE Italian *Official Gazette*, advertising to the rumours of secret recruiting in Italy for some enterprise unknown, says:—"If such attempts are made, anywhere, it is absolutely false that the government has permitted or favoured them. The authorities have received most explicit orders to use all the rigour of the law against the promoters of such illegal acts, and the government has resolved to punish severely those attempting to disturb the peace of the country, or endanger our foreign relations."

THE sentence on the persons accused of conspiring to assassinate the late Prince Michael has not yet been pronounced, it having been postponed on account of fresh discoveries and a further confession of the prisoner named Maric. The inquiry will be continued, and more arrests are being made. Capt. Mirzalovic, to whom, with a body of troops, was allotted the task of occupying the police barracks, was shot on the 29th ult., in the presence of an immense number of persons.

THE death is reported by a Toulon journal of an adventurous and highly accomplished French naval officer, Captain Dondart de Lagrée, who left France three years ago at the head of a scientific mission to explore Eastern Asia. He went up the river Meikong, travelled through vast forests, deserts, and marshes totally unknown to Europeans, and after passing a period of two years without the possibility of communicating with his government, arrival at Shanghai by Thibet and the Chinese rivers. Despatches from the governor of Cochin China lately announced the success of the expedition, and also that it was about to return to France. It was at Suez, on his way home, that Captain de Lagrée died.

PARIS is beginning to feel its way in the practice of the new law permitting public meetings (not being religious or political) without the authorisation of the police. As many as a thousand tailors met together the other day at the Elysée Montmartre. Two meetings are authorised to be held at the Salle Pildot; one to discuss the best way of improving the education of working men; and the other to consider the question of employment for women. Ladies are particularly requested to attend the latter meeting, and to take part in the discussion. The line between what is and what is not "political" is so impossible to be defined that the government will always be able to dissolve any meeting to which it may object. At present, however, the eulogists of the new law say that a "meeting" is an admirable thing, but that a "club" would be intolerable.

THE trial of Count Gustavus von Chorinsky, accused of complicity with the Baroness Julie Ebergényi, lately sentenced in Vienna to twenty years' imprisonment, in the murder of his wife, was brought before the Court of Munich on the 22nd inst. The accused was an Austrian officer, and gave the following account of himself:—"I am thirty-six years of age. At the age of sixteen I entered the Austrian service, and soon after became a lieutenant. On the 18th February, 1845, I left that service on account of debt. On the 20th April, 1849, I was restored to my grade in the army, but I resigned on the 20th of March, 1860, on the same ground of debt. I then took service in the papal army, which I left after the fight of Castelfidardo. I continued to reside in Italy or Austria till 1864, when for the third time I entered the Austrian service." Judge—Prisoner, it is my duty, in the first place, to ask you to confess the crime of which you stand charged. A confession before trial would have great influence in mitigating the degree of punishment. Prisoner—I am perfectly innocent of the crime with which I am charged. The indictment was then read. The accused heard it with apparent indifference, until the clerk came to a passage in which the Baroness Julie Ebergényi was spoken of in severe terms. At this point he said in an angry tone, "That is not true;" but on being requested to keep quiet by the judge he did not interrupt any more. The count is a tall, handsome man, and exhibited great coolness. The court was crowded. Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, and Herr von Lutz, the Bavarian Minister of Justice, were present. The trial was concluded on Saturday, and the prisoner was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress, with banishment at the expiration of his sentence.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.—"La Figlia del Reggimento" was produced on Saturday night, resulting in a genuine triumph for the gifted young American, whose progress to the highest rank of her profession it will materially assist. During her short European career Miss Kellogg has had, all things considered, sufficiently remarkable successes, but not one so unqualified as that obtained in the latest character she has assumed. Singing the music throughout with admirable expression and skill, and throwing herself wholly into the task of developing a conception of the part which was both vividly realistic and poetically refined, she proved herself worthy of the admiration reserved only for special merits. The audience, cold at first, thoroughly appreciated the fair artist's ability, and were by no means sparing in their demonstrations. The other characters were sustained by Madame Demerico-Lablache, Signor Gassier, Signor Bettini, and Signor Loboli.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The first appearance of an artist of reputation in a character which belongs to the highest order of the lyric drama is an unusual source of attraction, and the large crowd which assembled at Covent-garden on Saturday evening testified to the interest taken in the event. Had nothing been previously known of Madame Rey-Balla, the debutante, the fact of her having chosen for her initiative essay the part of Meyerbeer's Valentine, before such an audience as that of the Royal Italian Opera, and surrounded by such eminent artists as belong to this establishment, would have been sufficient to prove that she was a singer of no ordinary pretensions, or that the director had full confidence in her powers. Moreover, a priori, it was something of an invidious task to attempt to supersede—or even to follow in the wake of—so extraordinary a favourite as Mlle. Pauline Lucca in a part which was universally allowed to be one of her most accomplished and engaging. Enough—the end crowned the deed; Madame Rey-Balla made her first appearance as Valentine in the "Huguenots," on Saturday night before a large and distinguished auditory, and created a marked impression. The antecedents of Madame Rey-Balla are principally known in this country by her achievements some years back at the Théâtre Lyrique of Paris, and by her more recent performances at Lisbon, Seville, and other peninsular cities. That Madame Rey-Balla stands in the very first rank of dramatic singers may be gathered from the characters belonging to her repertory, which include the great tragic heroines and leading personages appertaining to what is called the prima donna assoluta. But Madame Rey-Balla seems to possess a versatility of talent beyond the ordinary range of "first ladies." The voice of the debutante is clear, penetrating, and resonant, and fills the theatre without apparent effort. It is a flexible voice, well disciplined and matured, and under ordinary circumstances perfectly at the command of the singer.

PRINCESS'S.—At this theatre, Miss Neilson has been playing Juliet. It was in the later scenes Miss Neilson's great triumph awaited her. Much that was admirable marked her delivery of the speeches to her nurse and of those in which she makes to Romeo an unwinding proffer of her love. Not, however, until the scene is reached in which Juliet is made acquainted with the death of Tybalt by the sword of her husband was the full power of the actress displayed. Her delivery of the first lines of the speech,

"Blistered be thy tongue for such a wish!" was superb, and was a complete revelation to the audience, which burst into a sudden shout of applause. From that time forward the acting was always significant in the highest degree, and was often startlingly subtle and suggestive. In the lines immediately following the words above quoted:—

"He was not born to shame:
Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit"—a little more exaltation would be an improvement. Sudden revulsion of feeling has fired Juliet's imagination, and her affectionate exaggerations should be delivered with something of rapture. Very fine and affecting was the rendering of the following speech:—

"Shall I speak ill of him that is my husband?" In the following and most touching scene with her father and mother, Juliet's hopeless terror was expressively conveyed, and her appeal for comfort to the starry heavens above her:—

"Is there no pity sitting in the clouds?"—was most moving. Some alteration is necessary in the delivery of the words addressed to the nurse after receipt of her infamous counsel:—

"Well, thou hast comforted me marvellous much." A grimace of assumed acquiescence was worn by the actress. We think a meditative acquiescence through which irony is half-apparent is the best method of delivering the lines. In the great bedroom scene Miss Neilson's acting reached its best. We can scarcely take an exception to her representation of this terrible struggle. The manner in which at the outset a sudden spasm of terror shot through her, half inducing her to call for aid, and that in which it was repressed by the gloomy consciousness that her diabolical scene must needs be acted alone, were both very striking. Finest of all was the delivery of the words

"Oh, look! I methinks I see my cousin's ghost," Here the face seemed actually to blanch with terror, and its whole expression was intensely tragic, while the sudden action of the hands pressing the heart was most appropriate. Miss Neilson now takes a rank she has not yet held.

ST. JAMES'S.—The Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince de Joinville, the Duke of Mecklenburg, the Marquis of Bristol, Lord Carrington, Lord Castlerosse, Lord Somerville, and other distinguished visitors, honoured this theatre with their presence on Saturday evening.

NEW QUEEN'S.—A drama of intense and disagreeable interest, belonging to the same school as "Black Sheep," "Pauline," &c., was produced at this house on Monday night under the title of "Time and the Hour," the authors being Mr. Palgrave Simpson and Mr. "Felix Dale." The authors state in the bills that the play is "new and original," and there is no reason to doubt their word; but though it may not be drawn directly from a French source, it certainly owes its birth to French inspiration. The hero of the piece is one of those preternaturally calm and determined villains in evening dress and fashionable lounging suits, whose will is iron, whose consciences were omitted at their birth, and who are never defeated until the close of the third act. Thoroughly conventional and stagey in conception and execution, they excite just as much interest as the construction of the story will allow them to excite, and are generally surrounded by an equally conventional company of fools who make them look excessively clever by the mere force of contrast. To play a villain of this well-known type, little more is required than excessive self-possession—that quality of calm impudence, to give it its right name—which is not afraid to keep three thousand people waiting three minutes for about as many words. Mr. Alfred Wigan has shown that he possesses this quality in almost as large a degree as the late Charles Kean possessed it by successful assumptions like John Mildmay in "Still Waters Run Deep," and it is not, therefore, surprising that he has been fitted with a part which he performs easily, and with a large amount of taking effect. The story of "Time and the Hour" runs nearly through the whole gamut of crime, the hero being an adventurer who has

seduced women, and committed forgery, and who commits murder to save himself from being convicted of the latter crime. The authors have shown their literary cleverness in elaborating two of the minor characters—a flashy bill-discounter and a pottering amateur detective, and Mr. John Clayton and Mr. John Brough both distinguished themselves by their artistic make-up and representation of these characters. Mr. John Clayton shows great capacity for parts above the level of tailors' blocks, and Mr. Lionel Brough is gradually consolidating his position as a safe, and genuine comedian. Mr. J. L. Toole has a part in this drama—a weak-minded cockney husband—wholly beneath his powers—conventional, weak, and sketchy. The piece is not very carefully cast. Miss Markham is not altogether at home in the sentiment that falls to her share; and Miss Nelly Moore—who is still only a pretty little child in appearance—is expected to do justice to the part of a half broken-hearted woman, whose passion for the great villain of the piece survives everything. The drama was successful.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The new Royal Amphitheatre, High Holborn, in spite of the hot weather, attracts large audiences every night. The re-appearance of Azella in her evolutions on the trapeze, including a flight across the arena of 120 feet, and a concluding somersault at an elevation of 30 feet from the platform, has revived the sensation which the accident that happened to her temporarily suspended. Whatever may be thought about this exciting performance as a proper pursuit for a woman, there can be no question that Mlle. Azella goes through her perilous part with much skill. On Monday evening a novelty was introduced in the shape of five performing dogs, whose droll tricks and clever antics kept the house in continual laughter and applause.

THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S CATCH CLUB.—The fifth banquet of this musical club for the present season was held at Willis's Rooms on Friday evening last, under the presidency of the Earl of Wilton, who we are glad to find has quite recovered from his late severe indisposition. The prizes offered by the Earl Beauchamp of two silver cups of the respective value of twenty-five guineas and ten guineas, for the first and second best glees composed for the occasion by members of the club, were competed for by the Lord O'Neill, Mr. Orlando Bradbury, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Lodge Ellerton, and Mr. Cummings. According to custom, after the fine old canon grace, *Non nobis Domine*, the glees were sung through from No. 1 to No. 5, and then repeated from No. 5 to No. 1. The ballot then being taken, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Orlando Bradbury, the able secretary of the club, for his glee (four voices), "The winter is past and the summer come at last" (the words by Robert Burns).

The eighth and last of the series of the performances of Mr. Charles Hallé's Recitals, took place on Friday afternoon; completing the announced scheme of including Beethoven's miscellaneous pianoforte works—variations, rondos, bagatelles, &c., besides the whole of Schubert's pianoforte solos, many of which have before been given by Mr. Hallé, to whom indeed the English public is chiefly indebted for a knowledge of these last-named works by a composer who was, until recently, chiefly known by his exquisite lieder.

The third and last of the interesting performances of Madame Arabella Goddard's Recitals took place at St. James's-hall on Thursday, when the programme included, as on each former occasion, sixteen of Mendelssohn's lieder ohne worte, completing the forty-eight of these published compositions.

MR. MAPLESON takes a benefit at the Crystal Palace some time in July. An opera will be performed on the great stage in the central transept. There will be, also, a grand display of fireworks, and numerous other attractions.

ROYAL GARDENS, NORTH WOOLWICH.—These beautiful gardens are now open under the management of that experienced caterer for public amusement, Mr. Charles Morton, of the Oxford and Canterbury Hall.

THE impeachment of President Johnson forms the subject of a drama now playing at the New Orleans Academy of Music. A Mr. Durwage has obtained a great reputation as Horace Greely.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE echoes of the thunders of the Great Handel Festival had scarcely died on the Sydenham breezes ere Mr. K. K. Bowley, the indefatigable, zealous, and ever-devising general manager, was up again and stirring, and bent on preventing from lapsing into a state of rest the ball which art, opportunity, and glorious weather had put into motion in the Crystal Palace. It would not do to enquire the Festival all over again. Many would have "rejoiced greatly," thereat; but the thing was impossible, and the northern towns impatiently awaited their contingents and could not spare them until the next "Triennial." Then it occurred to Mr. Bowley—none than he knows better the force of contrasts—that "after a storm comes a calm." A "ballad concert"—a "ballad concert with Sims Reeves," who, to tempt the more, was sojourning at Norwood—would be the "very thing." No sooner said than done. Wednesday last was fixed; a "ballad concert" was announced with Mr. Sims Reeves to sing some of his most popular airs, aided and assisted by other vocal helps, and a large concourse attended, Mr. Bowley having to chronicle another great success within a few days.

But the week was not to expire thus. A brilliant fête (by particular desire), similar to that given by command of Her Majesty to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in July last, was held on Saturday. It was divided into two grand concerts, the first of which took place at four o'clock.

After the second concert, some quarter of an hour before ten, a magnificent display of fireworks and illumination of the fountains took place, with special devices applicable to the present time, and in honour of the victorious army of Abyssinia.

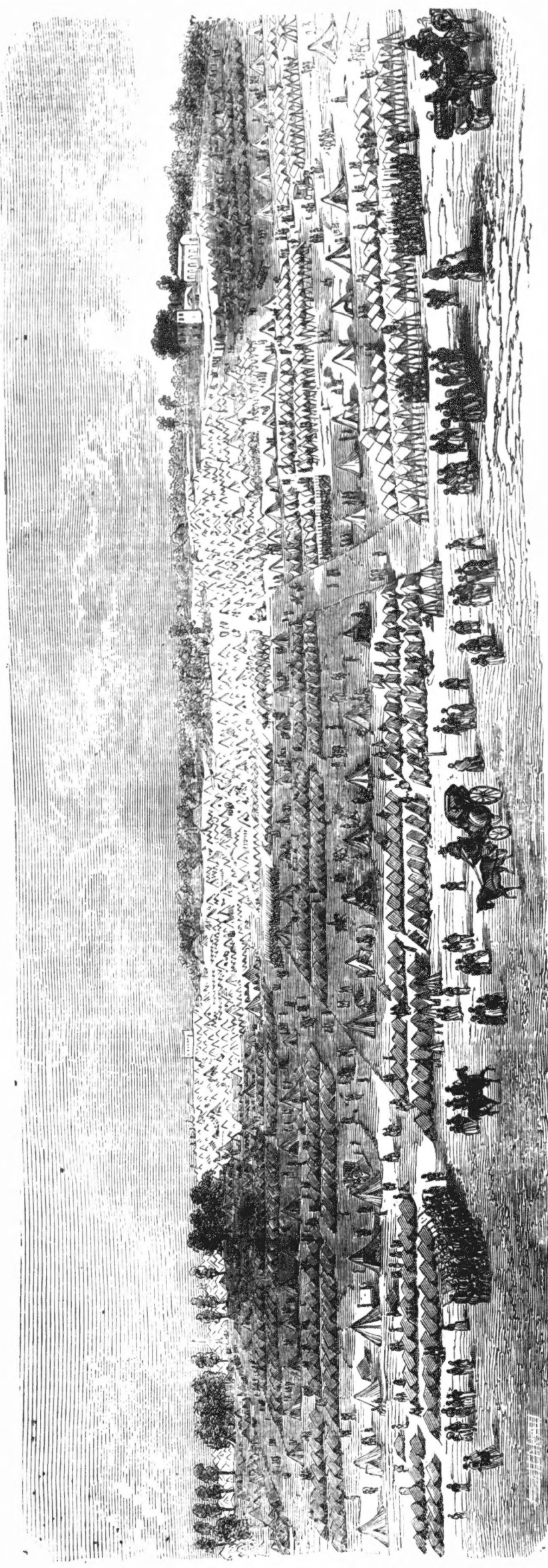
The success of both concerts was eminent; from its choice performances the second concert was, perhaps, the most applauded. Signor Mongini was vociferously cheered in the air from "I Lombardi," which he sung with wondrous beauty and marvellous power of voice; the choruses were encored in the prayer for "Moe in Egitto," in Mendelssohn's "Part-song," and in "God bless the Prince of Wales."

After the fireworks several impromptu glees and part-songs were performed by bodies of choristers on the terraces, which had a splendid and unique effect.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Granville, Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lord H. Lennox, Lord Newry, Lord Tankerville, and Viscount Hamilton, arrived at half-past four o'clock, and was conducted to the Royal box by the directors of the company. After the concert his Royal Highness and a distinguished party returned to the Queen's Corridor, where a splendid dinner was served by Messrs. Bertram and Roberts. The Prince remained for the second concert and the display of fireworks, and returned to London at half-past ten o'clock. The cheering when the choir sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales" was exceedingly enthusiastic.

The total number of visitors during the day was 23,564, of whom 15,521 paid, and 8,043 were season ticket holders.

Another account says: "The Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Prince of Denmark, who were unable from their other engagements to attend the Crystal Palace during the Handel Festival, paid a visit to that popular place of amusement on Saturday. The Royal Princes were accompanied by a brilliant party of the nobility, who remained to witness the display of fireworks. The number of persons present was, according to the official report, more than 23,000." The day was somewhat marred by the destruction of Delamare's balloon.



THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE CHALONS CAMP.
THE Emperor arrived at Fontainebleau from the camp of Chalons on Saturday evening at half-past six. The following letter gives an account of the proceedings before the departure:—"His Majesty got on horseback this (Saturday) morning at eight o'clock precisely, and passed the troops in review for the last time before leaving. They were formed in a large hollow square in front of the imperial quarters, and infantry and cavalry massed on the sides, the artillery in two lines at the bottom, and the engineer corps opposite this latter. The weather was magnificent and the spectacle a grand one. His Majesty, accompanied by Marshal Niel and Generals Fleury and Douay, and the persons of his suite, was received by the troops with loud acclamations, and passed along the four sides, amidst constantly renewed cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' By his orders, the colours and bands were then taken to the centre, and his Majesty, placing himself on that spot, distributed a considerable number of crosses and military medals. Immediately after, the whole of the troops filed off before him with repeated cheers. Shortly after the Emperor went to the railway station in plain clothes to proceed to Rheims, and thence to Fontainebleau. In the imperial carriage was the Minister of War, and behind came the officers of the imperial suite. The cortège was added to by the spontaneous arrival of the generals and superior officers on horseback, who formed an escort of honour. As his Majesty passed along, the troops came out of their own accord, and, placing themselves in front of their huts, again greeted him with fresh cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' The Emperor seemed much pleased. The camp is to be raised on the 1st of July, and on the 15th a new series of troops, under the command of General Leboucq, will be installed on the plain of the Grand-Mourmelon, until the 15th of September.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.
THE 26th ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the above company was held on Tuesday afternoon at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, Mr. T. P. Hughes, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the prospects of the company for the first half of the financial year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, were encouraging. The sale of season tickets had increased, and the general attendance of visitors showed a steady improvement. The two important branches of revenue—the refreshment and the exhibitors' departments—were also in a sound condition. The agreement between the company and the Metropolitan Board of Works—alleged to in the last report—for the construction by that board of a fire-engine station on the company's premises, in immediate contiguity with the Palace, and the maintenance therein of an efficient fire brigade, had been

executed, and the erection of the station buildings would be commenced forthwith. Within the Palace a new water-main had been laid down from end to end of the building, by which the high-pressure water service from the tanks at the top of the high towers would be immediately available over the entire establishment. In connection with these arrangements the insurance on the Palace as it now stands had been considerably increased. The contract for the re-building of a portion of the tropical department had been satisfactorily carried out. The restored portion had been for some time open, and appeared to afford much gratification to the public. Of the financial result it was impossible yet to speak with certainty, but it was hoped that it would ultimately be found satisfactory. After acknowledging the great exertions of the company's staff in advancing the success of the Handel Festival just terminated, the report went on to state that the 6 per cent. debenture stock of the company is on the whole of the freehold and leasehold lands of the company, together with the Palace and the other buildings. In the remarks which followed, it was stated that a public reception would be given to the Duke of Edinburgh on Saturday (this afternoon) at this popular place of recreation. His Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family. It was suggested that Saturday should be made a shilling day, but the chairman said that the hint could not be acted upon.

LOW V. BUCKLAND.—BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.
THE plaintiff, Miss Caroline Low, alleged in her declaration that she and the defendant Buckland had agreed to marry one another, and that though she had been always ready and willing to perform her part of the contract, yet the defendant had refused to marry her, and had in fact married another woman. To this the defendant pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. O'Malley said that the plaintiff, a young woman, was the daughter of a person who had kept a beer-shop at Andover, and who was at one time in a prosperous way. He, however, fell into bad circumstances, and thereupon he went to reside with his son at Brighton, and the plaintiff took the situation of manager and barmaid at the White Hart Hotel at Andover. The defendant, though still a young man, was a widower, and he kept a large clothing and outfitting establishment at Andover. Early in the year 1867 he made the acquaintance of the plaintiff, and during that acquaintance he promised her marriage. As neither party in a case of this kind could be examined as a witness it was often impossible directly to prove the promise; and this observation applied particularly to the case where the young lady had no home to take her lover to, and no friends to whom he would be expected to state his intentions. The plaintiff left Andover to

attend her father during his last illness, and afterwards she resided with other members of her family; and such were the terms upon which she and the defendant were, that from April to August she received from the defendant no less than 32 letters. He would read some few of these letters, and ask the jury to infer from expressions in them that there was an engagement to marry. At this stage of the proceedings a consultation took place between the counsel, and the result was that a settlement of the action was arrived at. Mr. Serjeant Parry said that a settlement of the action was arrived at. A verdict was taken by consent for the plaintiff.—Damages £100.

THE ABYSSINIAN DESPATCH.
THE *Gazette* of Tuesday night publishes additional despatches from Sir Robert Napier, which were received at the India Office on Monday. Writing from the Komayte camp on the 1st of June, the commander-in-chief of the Abyssinian expedition gives an account of the services of the troops under his command, and of the general departmental and personal staff, and enumerates the names of officers and men whom he deems worthy of special commendation. He says in conclusion that it would be impossible for him to do full justice to the merits of each portion of the expeditionary force. "All ranks and classes," he adds, "have been inspired with the same honourable spirit, whether in military labour or in conflict with the enemy, and have borne themselves as if success depended on their own individual exertions and devotion." At the time of going to press, Sir Robert was expected in London.

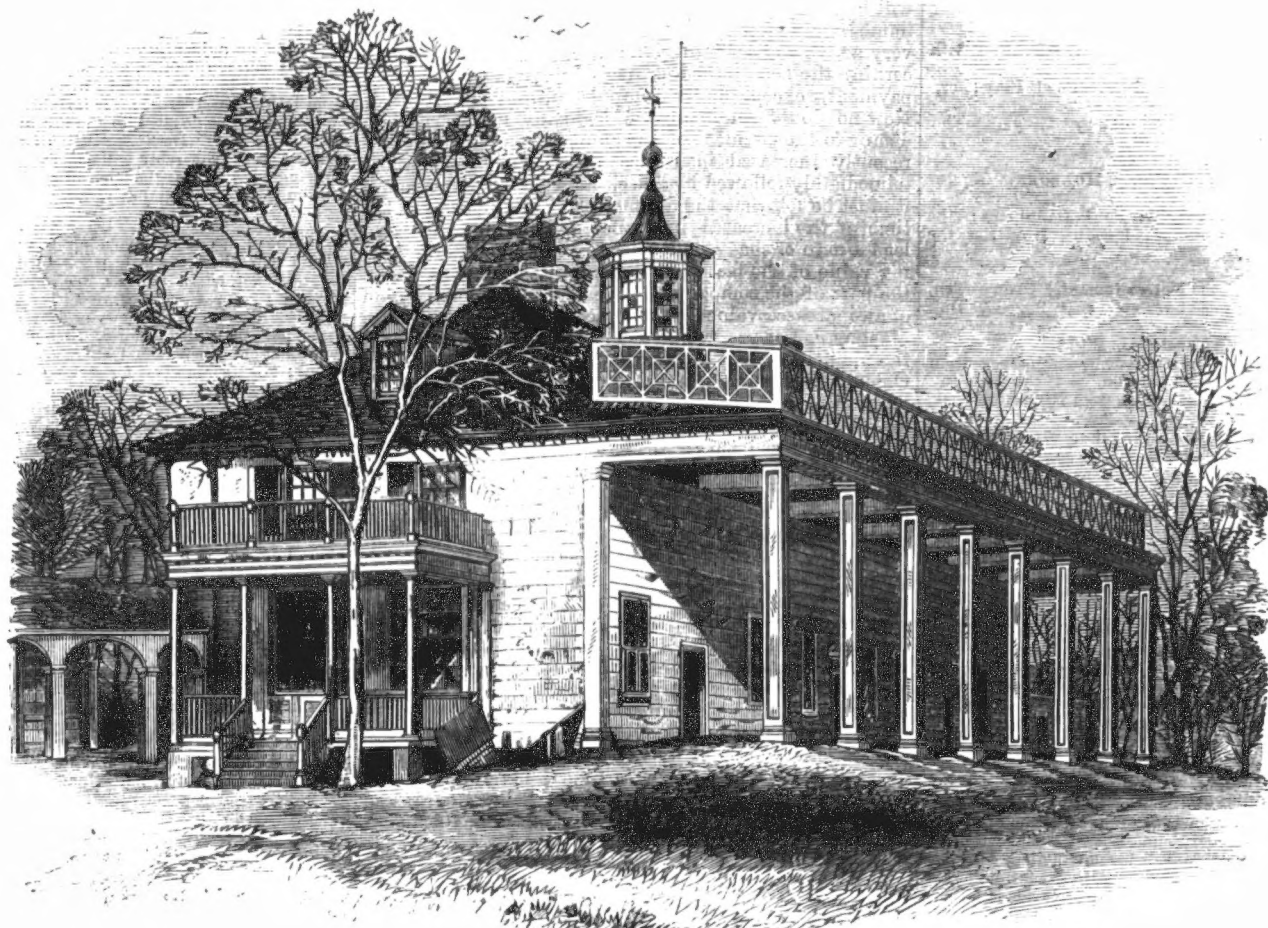
A CHEERFUL WEDDING BREAKFAST.—The *Moniteur* reports a case of forty persons who attended a wedding breakfast at Cerdon, near Lyons, having been taken very ill, and exhibiting symptoms of poisoning. The Procureur Imperial of Nantua went to Cerdon on June 23rd to open an inquiry from which it results that the catastrophe was caused by eating food cooked in copper vessels not properly cleaned. No loss of life has yet occurred, but two ladies of the party have been prematurely brought to bed, and a grocer, who was one of the guests, is reported to be in a desperate condition. French cooks say it is impossible to make a good ragout in any other than a copper saucepan. That may be so; but the wonder still is that any man who sets a value on his life will allow copper vessels in his kitchen. As sure as the pitcher that goes often to the well will some day be broken, so surely will a servant in the long run neglect to keep a copper saucepan in a wholesome state.

THE COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDER.
MATERIALS for a renewed contest about the compound householder have just been furnished to Parliament. A Select Committee of the House of Commons, after patiently listening to complaints occasioned by the abolition of compounding, has now presented a report containing recommendations for the redress of admitted grievances. On investigation, the question at issue has assumed vast proportions. The practice with regard to compounding has been found to be devoid of all rule. Different districts have adopted schemes of which the legality is doubtful, while the diversity is perplexing. In parliamentary boroughs, where legal compounding has not been in force, the owners have been accustomed to pay the full rates to the collectors, charging the several amounts to their tenants. As many as 98,000 out of 237,000 householders under £10 have been accustomed to this system.

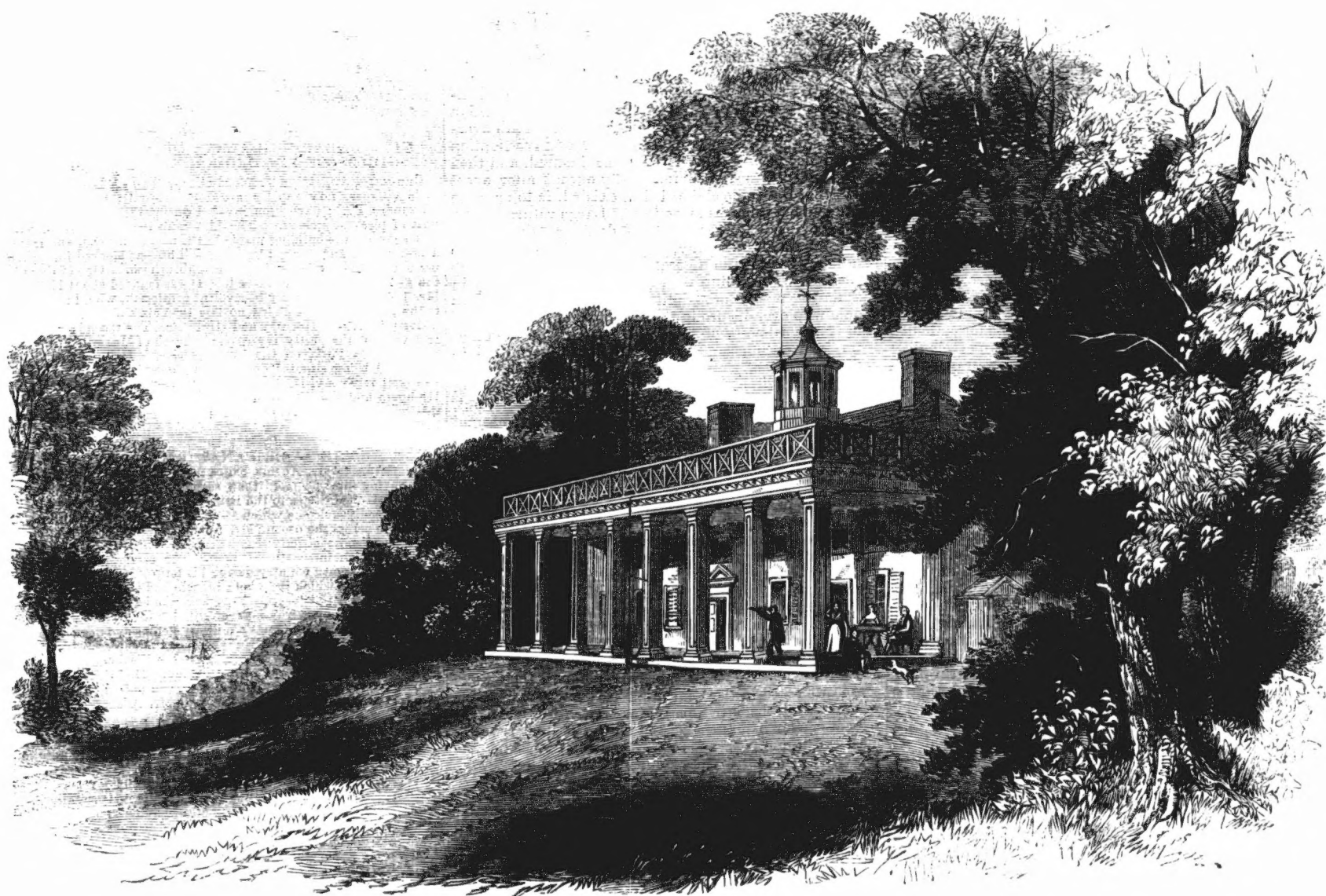
SAVAGERY.—An aged cobbler, who for many years carried on his trade in a little niche in the Rue Chanoinesse, near Notre Dame, which, during the middle ages, was a preparatory cell for penitents who proposed to be locked up in solitary confinement for two years, was nearly murdered the other day by a man who had purchased the goodwill of his business. By good interest, the saviour, who was past work, had obtained an admission to the Bichtre Asylum, and at the same time he gave up his hole in the wall to a shoemaker, who agreed to pay him 6fr. a week. For some time past he had been in the habit of going every week to receive this sum. But on the occasion of the last application his successor pleaded a set-off, on account of some repairs done to the applicant's own shoes. An altercation ensued, and the new occupant of the niche stabbed the former one so severely that his life is in danger.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the annual ball in aid of the funds of this charity was celebrated with its usual success at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. This association, for the relief of Frenchmen in distress in this country, was first formed in 1842, under the auspices of the Count de St. Aulaire, the then ambassador of France. Since that time, though without partaking of anything approaching to a political bias, for its aid has been given to all who demand it, it has been more or less directly under the immediate patronage of the royal family of France.

A VERY important charge affecting the hop trade was preferred on Friday against Mr. Swannell, a hop merchant, of Brixton, who had, as alleged, sold a quantity of hops grown by Mr. Abbott, of Ospringe, the said hops being of an inferior growth.—He was committed for trial.



MOUNT VERNON, THE RESIDENCE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.



MOUNT VERNON, LOOKING TOWARDS THE POTOMAC.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—A Hero of Romance, and Farces Seven.
ST. JAMES'S.—French Comic Opera.
PRINCESS'S.—Mr. Dominic Murray and Mr. Allerton in Shakespeare. Seven.
OLYMPIA.—The Grand Duchess, in English. Seven.
ADSLPHI.—Mr. Charles Mathews Day of Reckoning. Seven.
STRAND.—Sisterly Service—The Field of the Cloth of Gold—Marriage at Any Price. Half-past Seven.
PRINCE OF WALES'S.—A Silent Protector—Caste—Done on Both Sides. Eight.
NEW QUEEN'S.—The Time and the Hour.—Fowl Play; or, Chikkin Hazard. Seven.
NEW ROYALTY.—Daddy Gray.—The Merry Zingara.—The Clockmaker's Hat. Half-past Seven.
HOLBORN.—Foul Play. Half-past Seven.
ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.—Equestrianism, &c. Eight.
SURREY.—Professor Anderson and his Four Daughters: the World of Magic, Marvels of Second Sight, Novelties the most Astonishing. Eight.
BRITANNIA.—Fool's Revenge.
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.
EGYPTIAN HALL.—Macabre's Entertainment, "Begone, Dull Care." Eight.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.
POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.
MADAME TISSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.
ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—Open daily.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

The Illustrated Weekly News.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

INSURANCE.

A CASE has occupied the Court of Queen's Bench for many days, the result of which in no way affects the remarks we are about to make. Whether the plaintiff or the defendant is victor becomes a question of little moment as compared with the primary cause which has led to the action. And that primary cause is the totally loose, commercially immoral, and even abominable mode in which all insurance, whether against death or fire, is effected throughout English society. It struck English writers and moralists as very remarkable when some time since in a French law court life insurance was denounced by a leading French counsel, and his proposition was barely opposed by the presiding judge, as a hideous traffic on the probabilities of life. Certainly it was a sweeping charge to make, and the charge finally shaped itself into an attack upon the system of English society, within which the project of life assurance was first brought to anything like tangible comprehension. It was held by the Frenchman that life insurance giving survivors an interest in the death of blood relations the result must be a demoralization of the natural affections. Against this theory it was held at the time by English jurists that the system of life insurance was one founded upon the Christian thought of providing for young survivors in event of death taking place at an earlier period of life than that which would justify a man's children in being off his hands and away from his care. But whether the French counsel's theory was right, or the theory held by the mass of thinking Englishmen in respect to life insurance is correct, this is certain, that it is quite impossible to view the whole question of insurance throughout England without feeling that there is much that calls for amendment, and more that demands reprobation. In a few words, we maintain that the temptation held out to induce theft through the medium of over-insurance is so powerful that a remedy on the part of the Imperial Parliament is very strenuously called for. In a familiar and simple way we may be allowed to put a case. Assume that an ordinary small householder has insured upon household property to the extent of two hundred pounds, and that he has paid insurance upon the sum during ten years. Suppose in the eleventh year he proposes to increase the sum insured for by one half, making the whole three hundred pounds. He applies at the office, stating that he wishes to increase his insurance by one hundred pounds, the new policy to be effected upon furniture in the same house, and no special trade or professional reason being given why the policy is so increased. This is

what may happen. You are told to apply at the counter for new policies, and there a youth of, perhaps, only eighteen will encounter you. With a quiet and fixed air he may listen to your information, give you the new policy, after several feeble inquiries; and having paid your increased fees you go away, and no more inquiry will be made, unless your house is burnt down almost immediately after the increase in your insurance, when very active and searching inquiries will be made concerning the fact of the increase of your insurance; and payment, except under compulsion, may be refused. Now no doubt an insurance company has a right to demur to the payment of the sum demanded through a recently increased insurance which has been almost immediately followed by a fire. But on the other hand, it must be felt that the absence of inquiry made at the time of the increased insurance was an inducement to lead a man of shady tendencies to experience the tempting value of the fact that there had been no desire on the part of the company to investigate the justification of an increased value of the policy. In the case, that of *Masters v. Lefevre*, which has led to these observations, the plaintiff sought to recover from the Sun Insurance Office a large sum, something like a thousand pounds, on the value of his stock as a tobaccoist at Aldershot. The defendants, it appears to us, stand self-condemned when they plead that "with regard to the stock it has been greatly exaggerated." To accept a policy for many hundreds of pounds as the value of a tobaccoist's stock at Aldershot appears to us to be an act of culpability in itself. Common experience tells men that a tobaccoist's in a small town is stocked for a comparatively small sum of money. Assuredly it could be only a tobaccoist of something like metropolitan celebrity where retail stock would be worth so large a sum. We repeat it is immaterial how this case has been decided; the plea put upon the record by the defendants, that the value of the stock was greatly exaggerated is self-condemnatory. This plea must evidently be the result of an argument based upon averages; then why was not the same safeguard of averages applied to the question of granting the policy? Of course it is the business of insurance office people to increase their affairs, and whether a return of £10,000 per annum is paid by ten thousand policy-holders who have fairly insured, or by five thousand who have unfairly insured in sums double the real value of the property is a question which may be left open. But it must be felt that sooner or later insurance companies must by statute be compelled to equalise demand for insurance with the real value of the property offered for insurance. The law insists upon three kinds of accessories to a felony, those who aid before the act, those who assist at the act, those who help after its commission. Positively under the present lax system of insurance, it must be felt that if insurance companies accept policies which are manifestly framed through over-valuation they are indirectly as much accessories to the contemplated felony as the chief actors themselves. To calculate upon the greed of ignorant people who, without any idea of crime over-insure in anticipation of a legitimate fire, is to calculate fraudulently. We maintain that no policy for however small an amount should be accepted until the valuation placed upon the property offered for insurance has been justified by a surveyor, an official who should periodically see that the original valuation still remained a fair one. To tempt weak or felonious men, first to over-insure, simply because of the laxity of investigation in reference to property offered to be insured, and then in case of fire to refuse indemnity except after exact proof that the value claimed has existed, is to exercise a system that requires arresting. Large returns and a satisfactory balance-sheet are no doubt capital results in an insurance company, as elsewhere. But if these results are obtained in a great measure by the exercise of cunning in dealing with people who pay dearly in speculating upon a probability—that is to say, honest people who over-insure in the anticipation of being well paid if the calamity of fire should occur; on the other hand, insurance companies should not be permitted to resist payment of claims, the formation of which is the result of a still higher degree of cunning. No doubt insurance companies are swindled now and again, but, on the other hand, if these corporations indirectly tempt men to felony, by the exposition of a single means in its direction, we doubt if the corporation in question should be permitted to come into court. To accept a policy for many hundreds of pound upon the stock of a cigar-shop in Aldershot, where the chief order in such an establishment would probably be a pennyworth of tobacco, is to commit at the very least an unguarded act, and one the recurrence of which should be prevented by the operation of the legislature. To tempt, and then seek punishment of the individual who has accepted the temptation is simply to be abominable. The whole system of insurance is so utterly rotten and weak that it must be utterly despaired of until a member of the legislature, with a firm will, and an iron tongue, brings down the whole shameful fabrication about the ears of those interested in the continuation of such matters as we now find them in operation. Of all reform, the reform of the insurance system is that which requires most attention. Such reform must come, and the sooner the more satisfactory for all men.

MR. THOS. BEGGS, Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, has issued a pamphlet on the Deterrent Influence of Capital Punishment, as maintained by Wm. Stuart Mill in a late debate in the House of Commons. The pamphlet is perfectly well meant, but the writer is too timorous by nature to follow a Mill to his conclusions. He assumes all souls to be amenable to tenderness, as children believe all flowers harmless. Mill, sad, colossal, omniscient in his knowledge, knows only too painfully better.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

THE question is whether the House of Lords or the House of Commons better represents the opinion of the people. The answer cannot be doubtful. The nation is not misled by the mere *esprit de corps* of ecclesiastical brotherhood, nor will it hesitate to do what is right from the apprehension that because a just act has been done an unjust act must follow. The people of England have the courage of faith, and when once persuaded that a prayer is founded on justice will insist upon its being granted. Upon this issue let the question go:—Is it right or is it wrong that national property shall be devoted to the use of one-eighth of the inhabitants of Ireland? Does the distribution produce peace or engender disaffection? The reply will come with fulness and with power, carrying away with it the opposition of the House of Lords and of all who would build on the sand of unjust privileges.—*Times*.

CANDIDATES AND PLEDGES.

"CHOOSE, if you can, men already tried on the political stage, who have public performances to show for themselves. When the case does not admit of this, measure your candidates rather by what, in times past, they have said or done, or have been known, or thought to be, in their city or county or calling, rather than by that which they now promise. Being applicants for your favour, inquire after their personal character, capacity, knowledge, experience; sift their motives for seeking a seat in Parliament, but do not put professions into their mouths; rather let them state their own views in their own way. Will they heartily co-operate with the liberal movement as a whole? Will they give their time and attention to public business? Are their opinions neither crochety nor adopted offhand? If so, then, though on particular subjects they may have opinions which are not your opinions, you may trust that, left free to act, they will render better service both to you and to the liberal cause than those who come before you with their minds made up on all points in rigid conformity with some pattern of orthodoxy, whether that orthodoxy be of moderate or extreme liberalism."—*Times*.

THE speeches of the ecclesiastics in the Lords point out that in their minds some form of religious ascendancy seems the natural condition of human society. To put the Protestant episcopal church in that country on a level with the other Protestant denominations is, in their view, to abolish Protestantism and put Catholicism in its place. It is of no use to remind them that the disestablishment of the church is not necessarily its destruction; they are so accustomed to associate the church with the bench of bishops that they are unable to conceive that it can continue to exist as a spiritual institution if its representatives do not occupy seats in their lordships' house, and if the successors of the apostles are not peers of parliament. The present and immediate result of the division is that the House of Lords is in antagonism to the country on a question in which they are so valourous now, because necessity for finally yielding already looms in the distance.—*Daily News*.

THE Duke of Argyll was indiscreetly wide of the mark in what he said on ecclesiastical endowments. If he has a fault, it is not excessive modesty; and last night he so often used the word "we"—"we considered this," "we thought of that," "we foresaw that objection"—that it almost seemed as if he believed himself, not Mr. Gladstone, to be the leader of the liberal party. Lest anyone else should fall into an error so absurd, it may not be superfluous to state that liberals are no more accountable for the duke's natural dislike to all ecclesiastical establishments than they are for any statements which he has made in his recently published work on the "Reign of Law."—*Telegraph*.

THE Lord Chancellor, in his callous indifference to the sorrow and claims of his country, is worthy of the Irish faction which he represents in the English Cabinet. Conviction he carried last night to no single mind; he simply justified by a mesh of quibbles rather pettifoggling than legal, that profound and shameful conviction of the helplessness of Protestantism without state pay which the Bishop of Oxford had already so unblushingly expressed. The Peers, however, thronged to the support of this miserable faith, voting 97 for the bill and 192 against it. It is now for the country to compel that submission which even Lord Salisbury says must come, but which the Peers prefer to make under the most humiliating conditions.

VIEWS NEAR THE ALEXANDRA PARK.—THE GIRLS' SCHOOL, CROUCH END, HORNSEY.

CROUCH END, Hornsey, Wood Green, Muswell Hill, and other little villages, now rapidly growing into quite towns, near the Alexandra Park, have been invaded during the past week with a host of pleasure seekers. The Alexandra Park races will doubtless spur on the building mania in the neighbourhood, and many a pretty spot and ancient building will become blocked in. We present two views taken in the neighbourhood. One of them is the girls' school at Crouch-end. It was founded about 1726, by Mr. Pouncefoot, a highly benevolent gentleman, who, in addition to the girls' school, founded no less than six almshouses for poor widows, natives of Hornsey and Highgate. The second engraving is a view of the pretty ivy-covered church of Muswell-hill, close to Alexandra Park, on the Finchley side. It is in the Tudor style, and being situated on a hill, commands a lovely view, and will well repay a visit. Visitors to the Park from the direction of Highgate and the West-end (via the Archway-road) pass around this church which is overlooked by the Exhibition building itself.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

ON Saturday Mr. Adams sailed from Liverpool for America, after having filled for more than seven years the office of Envoy from the United States to the British Court. Wishes as kindly as the friendly welcome which awaits him in his own country will speed him across the ocean. Mr. Adams has during the past eight years been most strictly that which Mr. Cobden has sometimes been called—an international man. The services which he has rendered to his own country during his term of office were scarcely inferior to those which it owes to Lincoln and Grant. They were less conspicuous; history, perhaps, will take less account of them; but they were as real and as essential. Mr. Lincoln's single-minded statesmanship, Grant's military genius and dogged Saxon persistency, would have fallen short of the success which they were the prime agents in achieving, if the Northern States had become embroiled in a war with England. That this catastrophe to both countries, and both hemispheres, and indeed to the human race, did not befall, was mainly owing to Mr. Adams.

RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The twentieth half-yearly general meeting of the members of this excellent institution was held on Monday at the offices of the Great Northern Railway, King's-cross; Mr. H. Oakley in the chair. The report states that the receipts from all sources during the past six months have amounted to £2,514, being £190 more than in the corresponding period in 1867, notwithstanding that the donations and subscriptions have been less by £51. A further sum of £1,100 has been invested. The amount distributed in relief has been £741, being £67 more than in the six months ending April, 1867. Through the kindness of the railway companies permission has been given to affix collecting boxes at their principal stations, and there is every reason to believe they will yield a valuable increase to the revenue.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

For a long time past the price of meat has been so high as to put it beyond the means of the poorer classes of our great manufacturing towns and commercial centres, and the intelligent artisan may not only have envied Australian colonists, who can buy as much fresh meat as they need at 2s. per lb., and who do not know what to do with their surplus beef and mutton. Fortunately the idea has occurred to the Australians that the meat which they do not require can be cured and sent to England, and that after the expenses of curing and shipping are paid, a handsome profit will remain. Those who are interested in the result of this experiment may be referred to Mr. D. Tallerman, of 3, Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary-axe, who has brought from Melbourne several fine specimens of cured beef and mutton. From the mode adopted of packing in tallow the meat has been kept perfectly moist and sweet. Legs of mutton with the bones extracted can be sold wholesale at about 5s. per pound, and very fine round of beef can be had at the same price. The mutton hams are exceedingly palatable, and there is every reason to believe that when the trade is fairly begun, which will be in the course of a fortnight or three weeks, Mr. Tallerman will find the demand as large as the supply. It would be a great boon to the working classes to obtain meat of such excellent quality and free from superfluous fat and bone at so low a price.

AMERICAN POLICY.

MR. VAN WYCK, Republican, on June 17, offered in the United States House of Representatives a resolution, declaring that "Foreign nations should not be allowed to question whether American citizenship was acquired by birth or adoption," and that whereas Great Britain has, in defiance of the laws of nations, and the results of the war of 1812, lately established in her courts the dogma "once a subject always a subject," and has repeatedly refused to recognise the rights of American citizens, in some cases imprisoning them for words spoken in this country, therefore resolved, that the President immediately demand from any foreign country which may imprison American citizens for acts done in this country "an acknowledgment as complete and ample as was made by this Government in apology for the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and, if such apology is denied, to report the fact to Congress, and also that he demand reparation in all cases where American citizens have been treated as subjects of a foreign power, and to report to this house what he has done, if anything, to secure such rights and redress the wrongs above stated." It is highly improbable that Mr. Van Wyck's resolution will be passed, as its provisions are already anticipated by the passage of the Banks' Bill, to which it would only add superfluous menace and complication.

DELAMARNE'S BALLOON.

In presence of a sad disaster which has befallen Mons. Delamarne, whose balloon remains a blackened heap of rags and ashes upon the grounds of the Crystal Palace, the first feeling must be that of sympathy for a man upon whom falls its total loss, added to the large expenditure of the last three or four weeks of extensive preparation. Some misgiving had been previously experienced by a few members of the council of the Aeronautical Society, and particularly by Mr. Glaisher, who could learn nothing except that the gas to be employed was heavier than hydrogen, and who only waited its inflation to pronounce upon its safety, and this question satisfactorily determined, he would have shown his confidence by making it subservient to his object, or, in the contrary case, by publicly stating his objections. Owing, however, to a previously untried steam engine, upon which devolved the task of bringing down in safety those who had ascended to enjoy the prospect, and which had not previously acted to Monsieur Delamarne's satisfaction, the balloon had never approached such a condition as to allow of a decided opinion being expressed one way or the other. In the present instance, the performance of the engine being considered favourable by Monsieur Delamarne, an attempt was made on the afternoon of Saturday, while the Prince of Wales was in the building, to inflate by his alleged new process, and the arrangements were inspected by several engineers acting upon the exhibition committee and council in the interest of the public. The following account is agreed to by a few eye-witnesses of the process. The stupendous machine appeared to be fully inflated in about twenty minutes, and then commenced to oscillate; upon the fourth oscillation, the heating apparatus (the whole weight of which rested upon the car) was overturned, when instantly the balloon caught fire upon the south side, when it burst and fell to the ground blazing, where it lay and smouldered to ash. The sympathy which was shown to this foreigner, who does not speak our tongue, by those around was very pleasing to witness, and Mr. Coxwell, mounting a hastily constructed platform, soon collected together a good nucleus for a subscription, which during the week has been well taken up.

THE COLENZO CASE.

An influential deputation waited upon his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury on Monday morning at Lambeth Palace, for the purpose of presenting a declaration with reference to Dr. Colenso. Among those present were the Hon. Charles Wood (President of the English Church Union), the Hon. H. Walpole, Lord Eliot, M.P., Lord H. Sturt, Sir H. Lechmere, Bart., Sir Walter Popham, Bart., C. Hoops Johnstone, Esq. (Secretary to the English Church Union), and a large number of clergy and laity.

Earl Nelson presented the declaration, which has received 20,150 signatures, and was as follows:—

"To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan.

"May it please your Grace,—We, the undersigned clergy and lay communicants of the Church of England, having in mind that Dr. Colenso has denied that large portions of the Holy Scriptures are the Word of God, has charged our blessed Lord Jesus Christ with error, and has denied that He is the proper object of Christian worship, hereby solemnly declare that we renounce all Christian communion with Dr. Colenso until such time as he repents of these his errors."

Earl Nelson remarked that Dr. Colenso had been, by a legal court of the Church, and still was by the common law of the Church, excommunicated. Those who signed this declaration did not set themselves up as judges of Dr. Colenso. They were thankful that the last conference of bishops had re-affirmed all the truths which Dr. Colenso had attacked, but they felt that until some synodical action of the Church had expressed the condemnation of the Church itself they were bound to make public their individual renunciation of Dr. Colenso's errors.

His Grace in reply stated that he believed his sentiments on the subject were generally well known. He believed Dr. Colenso to be in previous error, and also spiritually disposed. The Church had not, perhaps, expressed so distinctly as might be desired its judgment on the matter, but it was satisfactory to know that it would receive the immediate attention of Convocation. In conclusion, his grace expressed his entire sympathy with those who repudiated the opinions of Dr. Colenso.

Earl Nelson thanked his grace for his courteous reception of the deputation, which then withdrew.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE.—At the Manchester City Police-court, a little boy, named John Thornley, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three days, and to receive eight strokes from a birch rod, for stealing strawberries from a stall in Smithfield Market. He could neither read nor write.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LONDON SCOTTISH RIFLE CORPS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

This annual meeting took place on Saturday at Beaufort House, and no doubt owing to the peculiar character of some of the competitions a goodly number of spectators were present. The afternoon was a bright one for the occasion, and the dancing was as usual highly appreciated, the Brothers McLeish coming out strong in this department of Terpsichorean proclivities. The arrangements, however, were sadly at variance with military punctuality, and, though advertised to commence at one, very little business was begun for an hour after, and then the heats of the Strangers' Race were the first down on the card. This was a most novel affair, as usually at all athletic gatherings the Strangers' Race is put late in the day, so as to enable runners from a distance to be present. The consequence was that the first heat, out of nine entered, was a walk over, and four only ran in the second; the absentees were, therefore, made into a third heat. It might be advisable for the committee to be more careful in receiving entries, as in the Open Quarter Mile, a professional won the second heat easily, but was disqualified for the final. The band was the great feature of the afternoon, and the music brought many a thought back to Bonnie Scotland; the pipers, too, with their quaint instruments, attracted the notice of many of the spectators who live nearer Bow bell than the Tweed. Notwithstanding that, two of the competitions specially Scottish had good entries—the hammer and the stone. The results were not above the average; and in the actual races where speed is required, the Northerners seemed to have too much bone and weight for the pace. The management was carried out by Messrs. R. McKerrill, G. Hepburn, McKenzie, and Malcolm.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

On Saturday afternoon the annual assault of arms and field sports of the Hon. Artillery Company took place at the headquarters at Finsbury. The entertainments attracted a fashionable company, and consisted of athletic sports, including flat, hurdle, walking, and blindfold races, a champion race of one mile, still race, heavy marching order race (half a mile), sack, short race, consolation race, and gun dismounting. The assault of arms was a most exciting and spirited affair. There was a Richardson's Show at which "Bombastes Furioso" was acted several times by the "leading actors of the day," with the original "Chrissy" Minstrels, and other amusements.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

On Saturday, at the Gun Club ground, Warnholt Scrubs, the Summer Handicap was shot for, when 25 gentlemen competed, at £5 each, six birds on the customary conditions. There were eight misses in the first, and four in the second round. Captain Godman and Mr. N. Wood being out, while the third round was fatal to the chance of Viscount Stormont (president of the club), Mr. Charles Hammersley, Major Baskerville, Captain Harrison, and Mr. R. R. Peyton. In the fourth round the "retired list" was augmented by Mr. C. G. Cholmondeley and Mr. J. Lamont, M.P.; the fifth excluding Mr. E. Hodges Curteis, Sir John Blois, Bart., Mr. G. Pritchard, and Captain Norman Burnard. At the close of the sixth round those who had killed five birds were Marquis Camont la Force, Hon. Rowland C. Hill (vice-president of the Gun Club), Mr. R. C. Musgrave, Mr. R. Rawlinson, Mr. J. Jee, V.C., C.B., Mr. Wainwright Lysley, Captain Arthur Burnard, and Mr. B. Lucy, leaving three gentlemen who had killed six birds each to contend for the three prizes, which they did as follows:—

Mr. M. Dalrymple Treherne... 1 1 1 1 1—1st prize, £90
Captain Starkey... 1 1 1 1 0—2nd prize, £25
Captain C. W. Braithwaite... 0—3rd prize, £10

In the usual sweepstakes that followed Mr. T. Norris took £20, and Captain Starkey £6, in a sweep of twenty-six members. The next had 15 entries, the Hon. R. C. Hill and Captain Nevill dividing, while the third was taken by Captain E. G. C. Nevill, beating six others. An interesting incident of the day was the presence of Marquis Camont la Force and Le Comte Phoroet (who shot in the sweepstakes) two of the French gentlemen who will compete in the shooting next year for the Cup and other prizes to be given by the Gun Club for the members of the Continental Pigeon Clubs, and with regard to which arrangements are in progress, the Saturday in and Monday after Epsom week being the probable fixtures.—At the New River-side Club, Hurlingham Park, Fulham, there was hardly the average attendance for such an event as a sweepstake at 25 yards, £5 each, which is generally so very attractive. Mr. Reginald Herbert won the first prize, killing nine birds in succession, the second being taken by Captain J. J. W. Fredricks. That the birds were of the best quality may be inferred by two such crack shots taking the prizes. On Monday a sweepstake was shot for, 25 birds each, 30 yards rise, £100 each.

THE HOP PLANTATIONS.—The appearance of the hop grounds in Kent, especially the eastern division, has not for many years been so favourable for a large growth as at present. The bice is unusually forward, and the lateral, or mid-summer shoots, have made rapid growth, favoured by the intensely hot sun and warm nights. There is an almost total absence of vermin, and in some of the forward grounds around the favoured districts of Canterbury burr has already made its appearance. Generally speaking the grounds are now as forward as they were in the middle of July last year, and this is considered favourable to the growth of a large crop unless blight makes its appearance earlier in the season than usual.

SIR R. NAPIER'S DESPATCH.—A despatch from Sir Robert Napier to the Secretary of State for India, dated Camp Senafé, May 27, has been printed. It contains a number of telegrams respecting the floods in the Soreo Pass, and states that efficient measures had been taken to repair all damage to the roadway. The hospitals at Zoolla, Senafé, Addigat, and Antalo had all been cleared out, and the sick either sent to Bombay or placed on board the hospital-ship at Zoolla for despatch to England. A list is given of the troops which had already embarked and of those under orders for embarkation at the date of the despatch.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT TO A POACHER.—A young man named William Ashby, living at Whittleford, near Nuneaton, was out poaching the other night, and hearing the sound of approaching footsteps, he endeavoured to secrete his gun in a ditch, when it exploded, the contents of the barrel severely fracturing his right leg. Medical assistance was procured, and the leg of the unfortunate man was amputated below the knee. This is the second time that Ashby has suffered severely through his poaching propensities, he having lost his right arm some time ago while similarly engaged.

THE FIRES ON THE YORKSHIRE MOORS.—After rendering black and desolate nearly four thousand acres of moorland, the further progress of the fires on the North Yorkshire moors has been arrested. The young grouse and rabbits on this large extent of land are said to be totally destroyed; and even in some cases sheep have not escaped. From investigations made by the North Eastern Company, there seems nothing to indicate that their engines originated the fire; and the theory of spontaneous combustion is now started.

THE WRECK OF THE BENARES.—All the treasure and 213 bales of silk have been saved from the Benares. The Ellora is still by the wreck. Some hopes are entertained of saving the Benares and the remainder of the cargo. The silk has been much damaged by the salt water.

THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The text of the Papal Allocution, delivered in Secret Consistory on the 22nd inst., has been published in the official *Giornale di Roma*. It is entirely occupied with the new Austrian laws. Pius IX. commences by declaring that after the convention concluded with the Emperor of Austria thirteen years ago, to the exceeding joy of all right-minded people, he could never have believed he would now be compelled to deplore the miseries and misfortunes which have fallen upon the Catholic Church in the Austrian empire. He says that on the 21st of last December the Austrian Government adopted as its constitutional basis "an odious law" establishing liberty of the press, public worship, and religious teaching. Laws afterwards passed by Austria relative to mixed marriages, to civil marriages, and to education, are then referred to, and are described as abominable. Pius IX. condemns them in virtue of his apostolical authority, and declares them null and of no effect both now and for the future. The authors and promoters of the laws, especially those who consider themselves Catholics, are entreated not to forget the spiritual censures and punishment which are incurred by all who violate the rights of the Church. In conclusion, the Austrian bishops who have defended those rights are eulogised, and the Hungarian bishops are urged to follow the example thus set them.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—Six weeks ago, a young lady residing on Lorain-street, Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Ellen White, was taken ill by what was regarded by her physicians as typhoid fever. For four weeks her condition alternated from better to worse, when about two weeks ago she had a severe relapse, sinking gradually until it was thought she had died, and she was pronounced dead by her physicians. Preparations were made for her funeral, the mother all the time insisting that her daughter was alive. She was to have been buried on Sunday, the 31st ult. On Saturday, according to the statement of an exchange, while one of the neighbours and the mother were standing by the side of the supposed corpse, the door which had been left open, shut with a loud noise, which had the effect of so acting upon the girl as to bring her to her senses. She sprang up in bed, and throwing her arms around her mother's neck, wept tears of joy over her escape from being buried alive. The young lady described her feelings during her trance, from which it appears she fully realised all that was going on, but her will was powerless. Her situation appears to have been one of perfect happiness, except when the thought of being buried alive possessed her.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN THE NORTH.—The temperature during the past week has been much lower in the north of England. Only in exceptional cases, however, has the quantity of rain been sufficient to afford any permanent benefit to the crops, the land being still parched on some soils; cracks fully one inch and an inch and a-half are seen spreading all over the surface of the land, amongst the corn, showing the extreme dryness. The wheat, which is now in ear, looks very favourable on lands which are not light or gravelly, and is maturing fast, but in the less favoured localities the crop must be light. Spring corn is also suffering greatly. The hay crop is being gathered rapidly in the counties of Durham, North Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and South Northumberland, to which this report relates, but it will be very light. Rain fell in some parts of the district on Saturday afternoon, though not to any great extent.

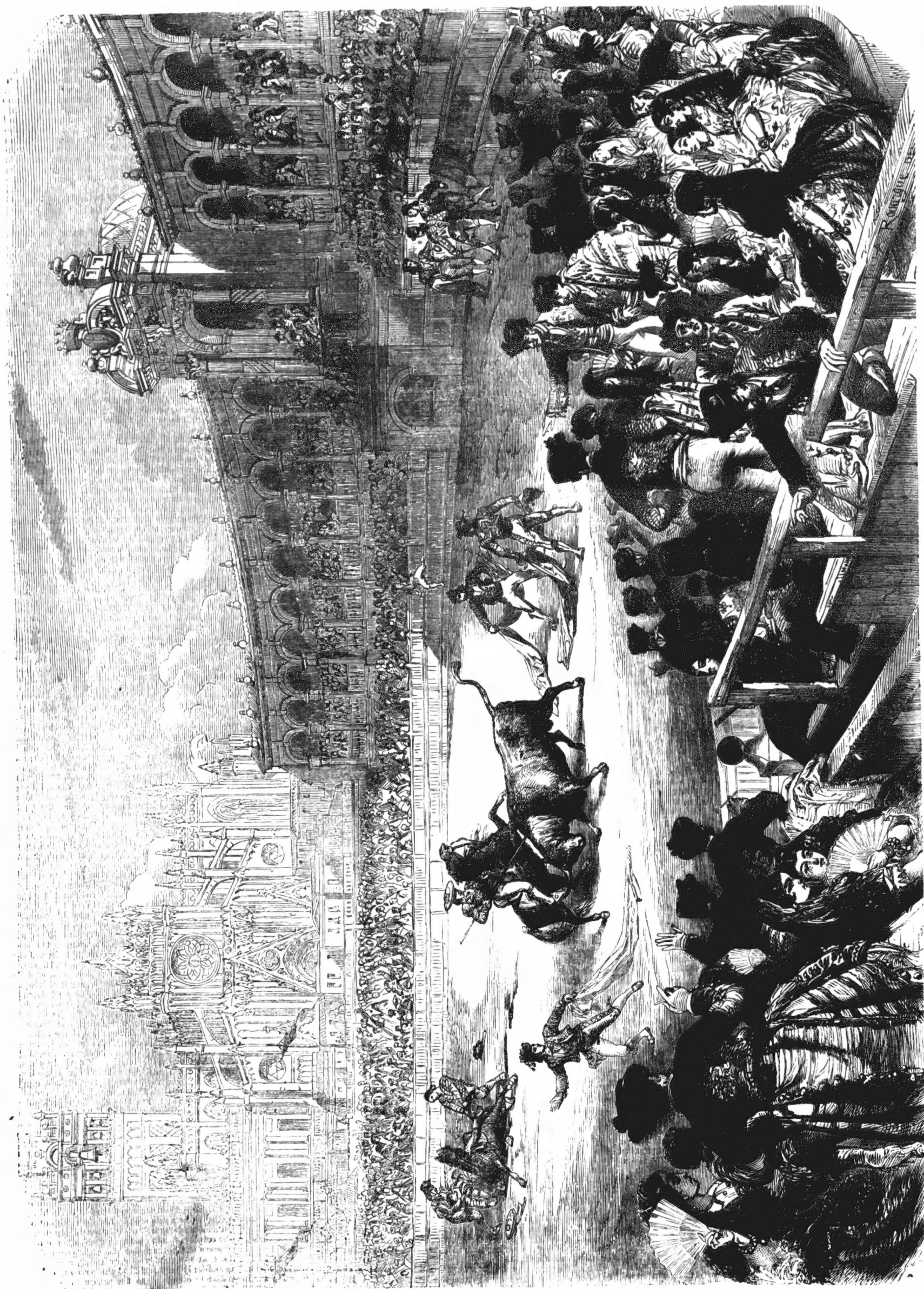
FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OMNIBUS CONDUCTOR.—Mr. Humphreys, coroner, held an inquest on Friday evening at the Panther Tavern, Bethnal-green, relative to the death of Joseph Shepherd, aged 55 years, who lost his life through a collision between two omnibuses. The deceased was an omnibus conductor, and was on the monkey board, in Shoreditch, talking to one of the passengers, when an accident in front caused the driver to pull up suddenly, another omnibus, following close behind, had not time to stop, and the pole was driven with force against the deceased's arm and side. He received dreadful internal injuries, and he died on Wednesday last. No blame seemed to attach to the drivers of either of the omnibuses. The jury returned a verdict "That deceased died from injuries received from an omnibus pole accidentally striking him."

A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.—Great excitement has been produced at Marseilles by threatening letters sent to some of the principal inhabitants demanding sums of 25,000 francs from each. One of the persons having paid no attention to the missive, received a few days later a parcel which had been left at his house by a stranger. The packet proved to be a volume entitled "La Vie de Garson," and the merchant, who had some suspicions, having carefully raised the corners of the leaves, found that the middle of the book had been scooped out, and the space filled with detonating powder arranged with chemical matches and sand paper in such a manner that on the book being opened suddenly and forcibly an explosion should take place. He shook out the powder, and was thus able to examine the new kind of infernal machine without danger. All the letters sent bear the signature of Bandolini.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Thirteenth Annual Fête of the Great Western Railway, in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, in connection with the company, will be held in Aldermaston Park, on Tuesday, July 7, 1868. Mr. Higford Burr has kindly granted the use of his beautiful park and grounds and the directors, with their usual desire to meet the wishes of all those in their employ, have granted special trains to convey members of the society and their friends to and from Aldermaston on the day named. Special trains will leave Paddington on Tuesday, July 7th, at 8.15 a.m.; Henley at 8.25 a.m.; Hungerford, at 11 a.m.; calling at the same stations to Hungerford; Basingstoke, at 8.45 a.m.; Reading, at 1.0 p.m.; Oxford, at 10.0 a.m.; Swindon, at 9.30 a.m.; Cheltenham, at 8.0 a.m. The Third Gloucester Artillery Volunteer Band will accompany the Cheltenham fete train. Mr. George Leybourne; Miss Georgiana Smithson; Mr. Marcus Wilkinson; Miss Nelly Power; the d'Aubans and Wardes; Mr. R. Coombs; Mons. and Miss d'Auban; and J. and Emma Ward, are engaged for the fete. There will also be found a magic pot office, dancing, old aunt sally, knock-'em-downs, trap, bat, and ball, quoits, &c. And a grand match of cricket will be played between eleven of Paddington and eleven of Newbury working men's club. Fete tickets, including return railway tickets, range from 5s. to 2s. first class, and 4s. to 1s. 6d. second class.

ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—The Liverpool police magistrates were engaged on Tuesday in investigating a charge of indecent assault against a respectably attired young man, who gave the name of George Shaw, and who stated that he was a commercial traveller from Manchester. It appears that while a train was passing down the tunnel from Edge lane to Lime-street the prisoner indecently assaulted a Mrs. Carter. The offence was proved, and a fine of £5 and costs, or two months' imprisonment, inflicted.

DEATH OF A CONVICT FROM SUNSTROKE.—Mr. T. Hill, the coroner for Chatham, has held an inquest at the Chatham convict establishment, on the body of a convict named John Wright, who died from the effects of *coup de soleil*. The deceased, who was 34 years of age and was undergoing a sentence of seven years' penal servitude, was employed, with a number of other convicts, on the works in progress at Chatham for the enlargement of the dockyard. The heat at the time was very great, and whilst at work deceased was suddenly seen to fall to the ground as if in a fit. He was immediately conveyed to the prison, where, on examination, he was found to be quite dead, death having resulted from sun stroke, which produced apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from *coup de soleil*."



BULL-FIGHTING AT SEVILLE.



INTERIOR OF A CAFE AT SUEZ.

The Baddington Peerage.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

CHAPTER XLIX.

SHADOWS.

THE Christmas bells ring cheerily across the sea as I pen these lines; and carts laden with mistletoe and holly, sparkling and blushing with their crimson and milkwhite berries—the rubies and pearls of Flora's inexhaustible jewel casket—the horses come plodding into the frozen town, bowing their heads as though they strove to melt the icy ruts with the hot blue breath that curls from their nostrils; the carter, pipe in mouth, and their hands ill defended by worsted mits, tucked beneath their smock-frocks, jog by the sides of the Christmas chariots. The chubby children, with winter roses in their cheeks for bloom, and tears of joy for Christmas that is coming trembling in their eye-sockets (for I will not have it said that the tears shed for Christmas' sake can ever be sorrowful), follow the bough-cumbered cart with much hand-clapping and shrill hurrahing, picking up, by times, stray sprigs of evergreen, or begging from good-humoured guardians the earliest morsels of mistletoe, with which, incontinent, they make themselves brave, and sow pleasant tumult and disorder in the breasts of little maidens, aged eight, by precocious accolades of the most Archi-druidical character. Now do the jagged streets of country boroughs become immoderately gay; now bow-windows, sacred during the rest of the year to the whitest of dimity curtains (with that peculiar, fluffy, cottony, bed-furniture trimming, which only country housekeepers seem to know how to knit), windows enlivened only by plants belonging to the severer sections of the Linnean system, and cages full of canary-birds, whose choristry is so decorous, whose bearing is so demure (they never put their heads aggressively on one side, nor peck turbulently at the sugar-lumps, like some feathered roysterers I know), that you might fancy they were trilling hymns, and were, themselves, dissenting dicky-birds; now do these ordinarily staid and composed case-ments, with panes so bright that the bellman, as he cries the lost or stolen puppy-dog, can see his red face reflected in the *carreaux*; that the curate settles his white neckcloth by their aid as he passes, and the two Miss Flossies give their auburn ringlets a cork-screw twist of arrangement, with those *impromptu* mirrors' assistance:—now do the gleaming but sober windows, through which the calm countenances are visible of starch-capped old ladies, busy over lamb's-wool knitting, or killing the sunny hours with such light literature as "Bogatky's Golden Treasury," or good Doctor Buchan's "Domestic Medicine:" windows that sometimes display the bald heads, brass buttons, and ample waistcoats of the fathers of families, and sometimes the wicked, impish visage of that animal I loathe chiefly among living creatures—a cat—slily watching the canary-birds, and indulging with Jesuitical patience and pertinacity, for months and months together, in the pursuit of unlicensed game under difficulties; and sometimes the broad, ruddy, shiny face of a housemaid, rather bored and dull when the family are from home: a placid Mariana, in an unmoated grange, and aweary, aweary at the peridy of the journeyman baker who cometh not, she says, and wishing devoutly, not that she were dead—she enjoys her life too thoroughly, the cheery lass!—but that she were married to a corporal of the Sappers and Miners: now, for the last time, do these windows blaze forth in leaved and berried splendour. Now shall you see ruddy reflections (from the great fire whereon the chestnuts roast) on the ceiling within. Now, if your ears be sharp enough, may you hear the click of knives and forks, and the cheery jingle of young voices; and now, at the windows themselves, may you see the clustering vines of happy children's faces, and the blooming fig-trees of innumerable pretty female cousins, and other joys and delights of Home, that make me sad to think about. Lo, Christmas is here, and all the Universe is glad.

And I sit before the murky wood-fire in the bare gaunt room, in the strange land far away, the bellows on my knees, vainly blowing to provoke a few Christmas sparks from that gray smouldering log. But the bellows' nozzle is rebellious, and the leathern-stomached woodensided fire-compeller will give no freshening blow, but only an asthmatic wheeze, so I fling the bellows pettishly away; they fall upon the red-tiled floor, and a resident echo jars upon my heartstrings. I draw down the iron veil of the fire-place, and rake together the scattered embers; but the fire will not draw, and only a dull, murky smoke begins to billow forth, and circles round my bed. It is twilight in the street at four o'clock, this dismal, alien Christmas time, and the room is full of shadows.

Shadows of the real, shadows of the unreal—shadows of what has been, and never will be again; shadows of what has never been, and never can come to pass. They commingle and blend dusily; they are transmuted; light gleams for an instant through the crepuscule and darker shadows roll, and are for ever rolling. Dim shapes loom faintly in the maze, wild shapes, indistinct shapes, and yet from time to time they bear a momentary semblance to the people who have flitted across this tremulous panorama of mine. Now I seem to know them well, and clutch at their individualities. G  n  vi  , Manulita, Philip, Tinctop, Pollyblank, the dead father Falcon, the dead woman in her first bright beauty in the Kentish village; they are all here: and now the shadows vanish me again, and there is darkness.

A meteoric gleam lights up the troubled field of view, and shows me a wretched chandler's-shop in a shabby street, hard by the Waterloo Road. The house is full of weeping and wailing and bitter lamentations. In a second-floor back-room there is a sick woman with a sick child and a knot of gossiping harridans—chattering, magging crones—who try to console the invalid in her dire affliction. And sore need has she of consolation, poor soul! For downstairs, in the shabby street, there are Bearers—bearers with a dreadful burden. It is in a species of long and hideous palanquin, placed on a stretcher. It is covered with some coarse black drapery. It is girt about with ropes and straps, and with its shrouded mystery, freezes and appals. See here: the woman in the back-room had a husband, one Philip Leslie by name, they say—a forlorn man who painted scenes for the theatre. He went out early two days ago and returned not. Now he is come back. Recognised by a police-constable who knew him well by sight when living, he was brought from the place where they found him, in the river's slimy ooze—blue and bruised, in the mud, among the rotting timber and the river's ghastly logs. They have brought his dreadful dead body home—drowned. What good can there be in bringing him here? Take him away, for pity's sake, to the pauper dead-house. Here are no shrouds to enwrap him, no biers to coffin him, nothing but a wretched, sickly woman to sob over him, while a feeble infant wails. Take him away, and bid the beadle apprise the coroner (who will not dine at Kensington Gore to-day, but will spend his evening at a lowering little public-house in Lambeth Marsh) and summon the jury for the inquest.

Now with eager but unsteady hands I try to tear the veil away, and seek to dispel the shadows that gather over the Future of the woman and the child. With ear, in which heart-pulses beat, I listen, and still listen for tidings of Tinctop. I burn to know how he has sped in his mission to restore the coronet to the rightful heir. All the magging crones are busy telling the widow that her baby is a Lord. Ah! I hear something, but not from her, not from them. The landlady in the chandler's-shop tells one of her gossips that the nice-spoken gentleman who was "drove" in his brougham, who came to see Mrs. Leslie two days since, and waited to see her husband, and who left a sovereign with her as he went away, promised to return the next day. But he has not been back.

"P'raps he don't mean to come again," says the chandler's-shop-keeper.

"P'raps something's happened to him," suggests the gossip. Why should any thing happen to so nicely-spoken a gentleman,

and one, besides, driven in his own brougham, as was Mr. Tinctop?

I want to know more about that sick woman and her child; but the shadows are obstinate and the voices are mute. It is impossible that the woman and child can live. They are so ill, so weak, so destitute, so unhappy. I wait and wait for Tinctop to return, and for his elaborate plot to be at length unravelled; for his scheme of vengeance against G  n  vi  , sometime Viscountess Baddington, to be at length brought to consummation. Now I strain my eyes to pierce the shadows' gloomiest gulfs, and seem to discern a crowded court-room, in which an action of ejectment is being tried before the judges of the land. I listen to the arguments for Philip Falcon, falsely called Leslie, and claiming to be Viscount Baddington in the peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, by his next friend. Who is his next friend, I wonder?—against the Duke and Duchess of Minniver. Sergeant Supple will be for the plaintiff; Mr. Lingolong, Q.C., for the defendants. There will be paragraphs in the Sunday newspapers about the case, headed "Romance in High Life." What excitement there will be when the Duke and Duchess have to disgorge £10,000 a-year, and the little boy is legally proved to be heir to such a princely income! Surely Tinctop will be triumphant. Then will come the great Baddington Peerage case before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords. Supple and Lingolong, with cohorts of junior counsel, are at it again, tooth and nail. I seem to hear their specious arguments *pro* and *con*, their glib, oily voices, the rustle of their silk robes, the yawns of the gray-headed law-lords as they fidget on their crimson benches. But ah! the pall of shadows falls over the deceptive picture; and in a mist I seem to see a fleeting image of a green churchyard and a new-made grave.

Before Heaven, this is no shadow; but an awful Reality. I see two men in earnest confabulation together in the back parlour of a shop full of extraordinary odds and ends, and rags, and rich dresses, in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road. One of the men is bald and shiny-headed, is sleek in face and sleek in apparel, and has a quiet, cat-like appearance in his gestures. The other is a big, stout man, with huge black whiskers and a loud coarse voice. He is dressed in a showy, flashy, half-foreign style, and swears a good deal when he talks. The sleek, bald-headed man calls him Jack, and presses pipes and spirits on him; but he seems very uneasy in his presence nevertheless, and continually wishes that his mother would come home. But the individual addressed as Jack tells him that he needn't worry himself, for that Mrs. Tinctop is not coming home just yet, admitting, indeed, having resorted to a pious fraud in keeping her out of the way, wishing to have some quiet and confidential conversation with his dear friend Tinctop. He and his dear friend Tinctop talk long and eagerly; their voices are somewhat sharply pitched. They use high words. I am afraid they are going to quarrel. Heavens and earth! what was that? A blow. The whiskered man has felled his dear friend Tinctop, and has him on the encumbered floor, his fingers on his throat, his knee on his chest.

I hear the wretched man who is undermost ejaculate something like a prayer for mercy.

"You wretched half-bred fox-cub you," the whiskered man replied savagely, "I'll warm your cockles for you, you mangy rat."

"Mercy!" Tinctop again moans.

"Connais pas," the whiskered man returns, tightening his grasp. "If it was my game to spare you I would. What is a man's life to me? Bah! that."

He taps the nail of his fore-finger contemptuously against his front teeth. I hear the sharp click now. The victim takes advantage of this movement to endeavour to release himself, and to raise a cry for help; but his foe had his knee on his chest and his throat in his grip. There is a hideous, hellish struggle. Then two blows with something blunt, a piercing shriek, a faint moan, a gush of a crimson fountain, and then a great bloody snake begins to wind and welter along the floor among the odds and ends.

"And now," says Mr. Jack Pollyblank, rising from the corpse and shaking himself, "I hope you're satisfied, my lady Duchessa." The shadows are blacker than ever. Blacker, blacker. But now suddenly lighted up by a great conflagration. The ladies' wardrobe shop in Windmill Street is burnt to the ground. The charred trunk of Mr. Tinetop is found, scarcely recognisable, in the back parlour. There is a coroner's inquest. Adjourned inquiry. There are additional particulars and latest details. There is a verdict: Accidental death.

At least, if human justice be not dead and buried for ever, there should be another picture among the shadows. I should see that grim prison of Newgate whither a Lord of Baddington went once to visit a prisoner accused of forgery, and returning thence was stunned, and, after lingering a little while, died. I should see a man in a condemned cell, into whose deaf ears the ordinary pours hopeless messages of hope, and who—the callous ruffian—when the Sheriffs ask him if he has any last request to make, answers that he is much obliged, and that he would like a beef-steak and onions—shredded fine—for his breakfast on Monday morning. I should see that Monday morning, the crowds surging against the barriers, the windows of the houses alive with anxious human faces; I should hear the bell of St. Sepulchre's tolling and the horrid yell that greets the man—the murderer, John Pollyblank—as he comes forth by the debtor's door to be hanged by the neck, until he is dead. I should see the white cap drawn over his face, sneering and defiant to the last; I should see the halter adjusted and the drop fall; but there are no such things among the shadows. Not that the Pollyblank face disappears entirely from my vision. He is visible in an odd, furtive, masquerading manner. A form like Pollyblank's goes backwards and forwards, and wanders up and down in many and various costumes, the owner always well provided with money. Here is the Sovereign of a vast Empire come to visit a brother potentate. She lands at Boulogne, on her way to Paris. She is received with cannon and shouting, and trumpeting and drumming, and banner-waving. She passes from her yacht to the quay, and along a richly-piled carpet to the railway-station. A lane is formed by two lines of bowing, liveried, decorated officials. Who is that portly gentleman, slightly bald, irreproachably white-cravated, and with the ribbon of the Legion of Honour—yes, of Honour—at his button-hole. He bows the lowest, he smiles the silkkest, as the Queen of England passes. Is he a chamberlain, a secretary of legation, a departmental prefect? Anon I see him again, in Paris, but in a blouse and in a fur cap, and wearing a huge red beard, swaggering about the Boulevards, and yelling, "Vive l'Empereur! Vive la Reine!" as a royal and imperial cortege passes. I see him again when a great crime is being attempted in the Rue Lepelletier, opposite the Grand Opera, and a carriage is riddled, and an Emperor's hat is grazed, and scores of unoffending men and women are torn to death by fragments of shells that have been cast upon the roadway, filled with fulminating mercury. Our portly friend in full evening dress this time, and with a crush hat under his arm, is very busy on the occasion, and is even slightly wounded in the elbow by a splinter. Henceforth he carries his arm in a sling, and wears an extra ribbon, even as a veteran of Napoleon's grand army. I see him again at a trial in the English Central Criminal Court. A great political prosecution, affecting the life of an exile, is going on. This time our stout friend, who is a material witness for the crown, is profoundly ignorant of English. He is examined through an interpreter. His name is the Chevalier de la Poulemonille, and he listens, with a puzzled air, admirably assumed, to the fervent oration of Mr. Edwin James. And the last I see and hear of our stout friend among the shadows is at another trial, a political prosecution also, but in France. Again he is examined for the crown, and deposes to having followed about and watched the prisoner for months, and made notes of actions and conversations. The counsel for the defence elicits from him that he has gone under many different aliases. "Bah!" testily retorts the Procurer Impérial, settling his *toque* on his head, and looking contemptuously at the inexperienced young advocate for the defence, "Qu'est-ce que cela fait? Judas, Vidocq, Vautrin, Delaholde, Jachimo, Ionides, Pollyblank—what does it matter?" The honourable President knows *de qui ce Monsieur relève*, who are his employers, and whence he comes. The honourable President nods his head in acquiescence; the honourable witness grins; the young advocate for the defence blushes and is silent; the Procurer Impérial sums up in a *chaleuse allocation*, and the prisoner is found guilty. If the shadows do not deceive me, the honourable witness comes from the Rue de Jérusalem, and is a spy of the secret police.

The shadows tell me no more; but I have eyes of my own, and can see things as well as most people. I saw her Grace the Duchess of Minniver looking more beautiful than ever, though she is past thirty now, at the Handel Festival, at the Crystal Palace. Her entertainments are also grander than ever; and they say that she is to be the next Mistress of the Robes. She has no children. She is a Puseyite of the most advanced category; and her piety and benevolence are in every body's mouth. As for Mademoiselle Manuelita, she is a *première danseuse* at the San Carlo at Naples, and is much protected by the Russian legation. On dit, that the secretary, Count Coatoff, is wild after her. They have offered her twenty thousand roubles for a three months' season in St. Petersburg. Somebody might meet her there again some day.

THE END.

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF RICHARD COBDEN.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Richard Cobden took place on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of Mrs. Cobden and her daughters and a multitude of spectators, numbering over two thousand. This is the only attempt that has been made to do honour to the memory of Richard Cobden, who is deemed by thousands to have been one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived from his pertinacious and consistent advocacy for the repeal of the Corn-laws, which has proved a blessing to the prince as well as to the peasant. But this was only one of his aims to promote intercourse and peace with foreign nations, and economy and happiness of the people of England, inasmuch as his constant demonstration of the impolicy of plunging into useless and extravagant wars showed him to have been a far-seeing, deep-thinking politician, and an exponent of the sentiments of the large majority of Englishmen. Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., unveiled the statue amidst the applause of the assembled people. He afterwards stepped to the front of the platform and addressed the meeting in a lengthy speech. He sketched the various episodes of the life of the late Mr. Cobden from his birth to the period when he embarked to the great Anti-Corn-law League, of which he was, said the speaker, one of its leading spirits, who devoted his energy to carry out its objects, connected as he was with his friends John Bright, Milner Gibson, and others. He was ever a warm friend of peace, of retrenchment, and reform, and the opinion of his countrymen might be formed of him from the fact of their having subscribed over £70,000 for him. At the conclusion of Mr. Lewis's speech the spectators sent forth several enthusiastic cheers for Mrs. Cobden, who witnessed the ceremony from the balcony of a house overlooking the site, and was so affected that she was compelled to retire, a circumstance that gave rise to renewed and continued demonstrations of the public feeling. Mr. Thomas Chambers, M.P., and Mr. Henry Vincent afterwards addressed the meeting, and the proceedings subsequently terminated with "God Save the Queen," played by the North Middlesex Rifles.

THE SUPPOSED DOUBLE SUICIDE IN THE SURREY CANAL.

On Monday an inquest was held at Camberwell Workhouse on the bodies of John Robert Mode and Rachel Sweeney, who apparently committed suicide together in the Surrey Canal. George Obey identified the body of the young man as that of his stepson, John Robert Mode. He was 18 years of age, a good scholar, and was apprenticed to his grandfather, a lighterman. John Take, a young man, said that on Monday last he saw the deceased last alive. He was then in the Drummond Arms, Drummond-road, Bermondsey. Rachel Sweeney and her sister were there too. He had been keeping company with Rachel Sweeney, but they had not seen one another for some little time, and they had had some words together.

The coroner's officer said that he searched both the bodies. There was nothing in the pockets of the young man nor the girl bearing on the case.

Anna Hayson, an inmate of the workhouse, said she laid out the body of Rachel Sweeney, and she removed the clothes. There were no bruises or wounds on the body.

Emilia Sweeney identified the body of Rachel Sweeney as that of her sister, and said that she was 17 years of age. She was a jannepier by trade, and lived with witness and her father and mother. Witness saw her alive last on Monday night. Mode and the witness Take were there. Rachel and witness left home together at half-past 8 o'clock to take a walk, and by chance they met the young man Mode in company with Take, whom they had previously known. Rachel and Mode "spoke" for 18 months, but during that time they fell out for three months. She did not expect to meet Mode that night. All four walked together (witness with Take), and they went into two public-houses. They had a pot of ale at the first, and they had the same at the Drummond Arms. On leaving the Drummond Arms Rachel and Mode appeared to be quite happy, and they walked on together, and witness misadvised. I never heard Mode threaten her, but when she used to work beside me in the shop she used to say, "I will make away with myself about him." She said the same thing to Mode, and he said, "Well, if you do, I will too." That was said both before the quarrel and since. I heard her make the threat to him, and heard him say that he would kill himself if she destroyed herself. Nothing of the kind was said on Monday night last, but I believe they had made up their minds to drown themselves together, for they were talking together for full twenty minutes, and I could not hear what they said.

Mrs. Sweeney, the mother of Rachel Sweeney, asked to be allowed to give evidence. She deposed that two months since she became aware of certain facts. Rachel then informed her that when she was out walking with John Mode he wanted her to go to a bad house, and she refused. He however succeeded in ruining her. She got fit and used to faint away from the injury to her health. She said that she never would see him or speak to him again. Witness confirmed her in that resolution, and she never saw him for two months. How the death was brought about witness could not say. Witness did not think she would destroy her life. Mode was very jealous, and a very bad temper. Upon being pressed, witness said that the two of them might perhaps have agreed to drown themselves together. The deceased had a character from her master, who said that she was a very hard-working, respectable young woman. She never spoke to any young man till she met Mode. She would only be 17 next Saturday.

The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned the following verdict: "That the deceased persons were found drowned in the Surrey Canal."

The coroner said that by the verdict no imputation of felony was made against either of the parties.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE LUTHER MONUMENT.

The inauguration of the Luther monument attracted to the small town of Worms sufficient visitors to fill a large capital. As many as 90,000 people were present, who, of course, could not be lodged in the town, and had to seek shelter as well as they could in the villages of the neighbourhood. Besides the Kings of Prussia and Wurtemberg, and several of the minor German Protestant princes, about 2,000 clergymen had arrived from all parts of Germany and Switzerland, and even from France, England, and America. The festivities were rather of a serious than a gay character. The great services of Luther and the reformers who preceded or followed him were extolled in sermons and speeches. An English clergyman spoke vehemently against Puseyism, and charged the Bishop of Oxford with betraying the cause of the Reformation. The most remarkable speech was that of the mayor of the town, a catholic, as are three-fourths of the population. When the monument was made over to the care of the municipality of Worms, he accepted it as a national gift, and praised the manly spirit shown by Luther at the Diet when he declared, "I have not been convinced; I cannot retract; here I am; I cannot change; may God assist me!" This historical fact, which has changed the aspect of Europe, deserved to be commemorated by a national monument.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS IN ROME.—A committee of ladies has been appointed in Dublin, at a meeting under the auspices of Cardinal Cullen, to collect funds to supplement the pay of the Irish volunteers in the Papal army. The Very Rev. Dr. Curtis, head of the Jesuit Society, the principal speaker, said that the Irish recruits in the Pope's army are subjected to deep humiliation and privations of a very distressing nature. The volunteers from Holland and Belgium and England are supplied with extra pay by committees constituted in their native countries for the purpose; but the Irish had to complain that none seem to feel or care for them. The faith, the piety, and patriotism of the Catholic ladies of Ireland would speedily provide a remedy. Fighting (added Dr. Curtis) was by some expected to recommence during this passing month; it is more likely to do so in September or October, and when that takes place hospitals must be ready and well supplied. Should the enemy approach the city of Rome, as they are certain to do, every evil must increase to an extent that it is impossible to anticipate, as provisions and supplies of all kinds must, of course, rise in price.

LORD'S-DAY OBSERVANCES IN BETHNAL-GREEN.—Four men, who gave the names of John Dowel, William Capel, Richard Tubbs, George Abbott, were charged, at Worship-street, before Mr. Newton, with having caused obstructions in Church-street, Bethnal-green, by trading on Sunday with fruit and vegetables on a barrow.—The case against all the prisoners having been proved by Police-constables Samuel Rawlings, 116 H, Sergeant Anderson, 3 H, and John Brundley, 120 N.—Mr. Newton said it was a most disgraceful state of things, and as a warning to the prisoners, he fined them 1s. each, or two days in default.—William Tilney, 18, was next charged with causing an obstruction, and annoying the congregation of the Church of St. Matthias, in Hare-street.—The prisoner was taken into custody by Police-constable John Neil, 141 H, he having been one of the number of those who yesterday in pursuance of a prevalent practice congregated in the thoroughfare mentioned, for the purpose of chaffering with birds and white mice.—The case having been proved, Inspector Broad handed in a letter from the Rev. R. Taylor, incumbent of St. Matthias, complaining of the great nuisance.—Mr. Newton fined the prisoner 20s., or 14 days' imprisonment.

GREY or faded hair restored to its original colour by F. E. SIMEON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORER. Price 3s. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers.—[ADVT.]

THE BRITISH ARMY IN 1868.

Mr. C. E. TREVELYAN, writing upon this subject, says: "The circumstances of military service, especially in the British army, which has so large a share of foreign service, are not favourable to married life; and they become less so as children increase, and their education has to be provided for. Besides this, as officers advance in age, their bodily energies flag; they feel more and more inclined towards a settled home, with all its comforts and advantages; and they have to consider whether their personal tastes, their attainments, their professional reputation, their prospect of being selected for the higher honours and rewards, make it expedient for them finally to cast in their lot with the army. The inducements to retire should be brought to bear upon the period when these motives are at their maximum. This is required in the interest both of public economy and of the officers themselves. The current will be more rapid if the sluice is opened where the waters are already prepared to flow; and as the expense of maintaining the necessary circulation will under any circumstances be heavy, our resources should be made to go as far as possible. The practical question, therefore, is in what manner pensions should be adjusted to length of service."

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE welcome which was due to the Duke of Edinburgh on his return from his Australian voyage will be enhanced by the recollection of the atrocious crime of which the young Prince so narrowly escaped being a victim. It would certainly be pleasanter if we could dismiss from our minds the memory of that cowardly outrage which so nearly stained the annals of New South Wales with a murder, the worse even in her dark catalogue of bloody deeds. It is painful to think that the most prominent incident of this voyage, otherwise so auspicious, should remain indelibly recorded as an attempt at assassination. Whatever we do it will be impossible to blot out this entry in the log of the Galatea. We shall always think of this visit in connection with the deed of O'Farrell; and so far Fenianism may be said to have succeeded in its aim, in that it has linked the name of the English Prince and the Australian colonies in an ugly association. With every disposition to view the matter in its true light, a great many persons in England will perhaps never succeed in removing from their minds this new prejudice against Australia. This is "the little rift within the lute," which by-and-bye "will make the music mute," of that noble welcome which was accorded by Australia to England's Prince. This one dark spot has spoilt the picture. The enthusiastic and exuberant loyalty displayed by the Australians, in a measure surpassing our expectation, is marred for ever by this one act of fanatic brutality.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—On Monday Dr. Lankester held an inquest at the University College Hospital on the body of Mr. Wm. Haggerston Hubbard, a classical tutor from Cambridge University, who committed suicide at 11, Alfred-street, Bedford-square. Dr. Hubbard, of 22, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill, said—I am brother of the deceased. He was 38 years of age, and a classical tutor. He was a Cambridge man. I saw him alive on Friday night last. He was out of spirits and depressed. He was found dead in bed. He has been in the habit of taking opium for a length of time, and I think it must have been opium that killed him. I do not think he took it for the purpose of killing himself. He has taken an overdose once before. I called at his house on Saturday morning, on account of his health. His bedroom door was not locked, and I went in and found him lying dead in bed with a glass by his side. Dr. Duncan said—I was called to deceased at about a quarter past 12 o'clock on Saturday. He had been dead between 10 and 12 hours. I have made a post mortem examination. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was well nourished. There was some solution of cyanide of potassium in a tumbler in the room. I found the brain of deceased very much congested. The stomach was also much congested. I tested some of the contents of the stomach, and they gave proof of the existence of cyanide of potassium. Death was caused by cyanide of potassium. He could not have taken that medicinally. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind."

THE SEA SERPENT CAUGHT AT LAST.—A Correspondent, writing to an Irish paper from Wexford last week, says:—"Yesterday the capture of an immense conger eel, the largest ever taken on this coast, furnished a scene, novel as it was exciting, to the dwellers at the Fort of Rosslare. Messrs. Fanning and Carr, Customs' officers from the town, having seen the large monster beating about the shore at Rosslare Fort, resolved to land him, and accordingly took a cast of a seine net in order to effect their purpose. They entangled their fish in the first cast of the net, but as they neared the shallow water their difficulties commenced, for the conger struggled for freedom with a strength which it would be useless for two men to contend against. The outdoor officers of Customs at Rosslare and the bar pilots, coming to the assistance of the two gentlemen I have named, all commenced to haul in the big fish, and from the manner in which he coiled and wriggled, their united strength was taxed to the utmost to land him. He measures 14½ feet in length by 4½ feet in circumference, and has a mane standing more than 4 inches high, running from head to tail. When in the shallow water he stood nearly upright, and dashed himself into the water again, nearly carrying the pilot master out with him. Such a monster eel has never before been seen in these waters."

STRAYED DOGS.—On Friday morning, by direction of Sir R. Mayne, the whole of the dogs found straying unmuzzled, and seized by the police before midnight on Tuesday, were conveyed to the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, Hollingsworth-street, St. James's-road, Holloway, for the purpose of being disposed of. Those of good breed and real value, for fancy or other purposes, were placed in "pens" at the "Home," and the remainder, numbering about 200, were despatched by poison. At the Thames Police-court an amusing difficulty seems to have arisen from the success of the police in capturing the curs of the metropolis. The "take" has been unusually large, and the precincts of the police-court are odorous, while its echoes are vocal in consequence. On Friday the "prisoner" dogs were duly inspected by the magistrate, and, being found exposed to the sun, Mr. Paget benevolently made an order for their better disposal and a more liberal supply of water. The gratitude of the curs was not, however, expressed in graceful silence. The barking, yelling, howling, and whining continue unabated.

FIRE IN THE HOME PARK, WINDSOR.—On Monday morning, about ten o'clock, a portion of the grass in the Home Park, a few yards from the lodge entrance near the South-Western Railway and opposite the north terrace of Windsor Castle, became ignited rather suddenly. Fanned by an easterly breeze the flame spread rapidly along the ground, and in about ten minutes the herbage on the part which had caught fire was consumed. An alarm having been raised, men who were at work in the park rushed to the spot, and retarded the progress of the flames, which ran quickly along the ground, by beating the fire with brooms till the arrival of a water cart, which, aided by a number of men with buckets of water, soon put an end to the conflagration. The ground in the park, owing to the recent excessive heat, is very dry, and it is thought the fire was caused by a spark from the cigar or pipe of some passer-by, the plot of burnt grass being near the road. The blackened condition of the part consumed is a great disfigurement to the park.

WALKER'S HALF-GUINEA HATS, equal in appearance and durability to those generally sold at 14s. 6d. each at the usual retail houses.—WALKER, Hatter, 49, Crawford-street, Marylebone.—[ADVT.]

THE GARDEN.

PLANT HOUSES.

The truly gorgeous Japanese lilies, especially auratum, are now approaching their full blooming period, and therefore require a more plentiful supply of root moisture than they have hitherto had. Much more depends upon the proper management of this class of plants in regard to watering judiciously than is generally supposed; a few words of caution, therefore, in respect to them may not be out of place. *L. auratum*, when done flowered, will need very little water, as the main work which it has to do is over, and it has only to perfect the necessary bulbs for next season's flowering. Remove it to a cool, partially-shaded situation, and, if possible, sink the pots into the soil or some plunging material during the continuation of dry weather. Secure the stems firmly from injury by wind or heavy storms. As soon as rain sets in, take the plants out of the material in which they have been plunged, and if sufficiently moist, and the rain is not of too long duration, lay them carefully upon their sides. Should the rainy period exceed four or five days, remove them wholly under some kind of shelter, keeping them in a moderately cool temperature until thoroughly ripened off. No water whatever must be allowed from the time the base of the stalks change colour. I am convinced that great variety exists as to the robustness or otherwise of *L. auratum*, and that even under every possible care on the part of those who may have the weaker or less robust varieties, they will not succeed as some others do which are naturally more robust in constitution. Cuttings of all soft-wooded stove plants required for early or midwinter flowering should now be struck, the sooner the better, for the purpose of forming good plants early in autumn. These include such things as *pentas*, *torenia*s, *Begonia*s, grown for their flowers; *justicia*s, *aphelandras*, *centaurea*s, &c. Cuttings of the free flowering *libonia floribunda*, lately put in, will now be "struck," and should be "potted off" singly in a compost of peat, sand, and well decomposed leaf-mould, after which they may be pushed along freely in a good warm temperature. Varieties of cactus, not in flower, should now have a shift, if a larger pot is deemed necessary. Use abundance of "crocks" and charcoal, both as a drainage and in admixture with the soil.

FORCING HOUSES.

In those places where no superficial rains have yet fallen, it will be necessary to continue watering exposed vine-borders as long as necessary. Stop laterals as they form upon later melons, in such a manner as not to injure any "shows" for fruit, pinching back those shoots upon which female flowers exist, at least one leaf or joint beyond where the fruit is likely to be. Thin the foliage out well, and so admit all the air and light possible into and amongst those leaves which are retained. In regard to peach and nectarine houses, from which the crop has been gathered, it will be better not to take the top lights off until the trees within show a more or less ripened exterior, such as decay of some of the leaves. Rather afford air freely back and front for a time. It will thus be more convenient during the prevalence of dry weather, such as we have been experiencing, to give them a good sweating occasionally, and so to ward off all attacks of red spider and other kindred pests.

HARDY FLOWER GARDEN.

All spring-flowering bulbs, such as tulips, hyacinths, crocuses, &c., should now be safely housed. Those who have attended to this matter will now only have to carefully pick them over, sort and name them separately, and store them away carefully, ready for use another season when the time of planting arrives. Others who may have neglected this timely operation will, if wet weather ensue, have to resort to artificial means to house and dry them off properly. We have delayed thus long the making of pink pipings and the layering of carnations and picotees, so excessively arid has been the soil, and so hard and bent-like "The Grass;" we have had no heart to commence. The first shower, however, will find us busily engaged at so needful an operation; the pipings must be taken off at the termination of the tender main stem; cut the part where severed off clean, and remove the two lower leaves placed one on each side. As regards soil, they prefer an admixture of finely-sifted leaf-mould, sand, and gritty yellow loam; and they must be protected by means of a frame, hand-light, or some similar contrivance.

HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.

Those who wish to propagate existing varieties of strawberries, for the purpose of renewing worn-out beds, or for forcing in pots in the ensuing winter and early spring months, must make their arrangements without further delay. I suggested the need there was of encouraging runners from a few select plants for the latter purpose some time since. Those, therefore, who have followed my advice in this respect, will have a stock of healthy runners just commencing to grow. These are often layered upon the top of small pots, into which some good decayed surface peated pasture loam, and well decayed leaf-mould, has first been firmly pressed. When well attended to in regard to watering, &c., this method is best for those needed to be grown on in pots, though where economy of time is an object, and there are few places in which it is not, they may be layered with every prospect of success into the alleys between the beds. One essential aid is too generally overlooked in regard to layering in pots, which is that the pots should be first slightly plunged into the open space of ground allotted to them, and then have a little leaf-mould or some similar substance placed around them. This, by keeping the soil contained in the small pots cooler and more uniformly moist, tends materially to induce a more free and robust growth, especially during the continuance of bright sunny and dry weather.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Make a main planting of leeks without further delay, where not already done. Dibble them deeply into the soil. They should be, upon an average, from 7 to 9 inches apart in the rows, and from 6 to 8 inches between the plants. Continue the regular sowings of lettuce seeds, which should be done once every fortnight, thinning out and tying up others which are advancing in various stages of growth. Vegetable marrows should now receive material aid if good mulchings of partly decayed litter be spread thickly over the surface of the beds, under the vines and leaves. Continue to afford them copious waterings, until such an amount of superficial rain falls as to obviate the need of such attention. Keep asparagus beds scrupulously clean at this their active season. Too frequently the beds get neglected in this matter at this their most essential period of progressive growth.—W. E. in the "Gardener's Chronicle."

THEODORE'S CROWN.—The spoils from Magdala are to be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. The most important of them are the robe, crown, and slippers of the late King Theodore. These, with the state seal of the "king of kings," as he was accustomed to call himself, are handsome specimens of ornamentation, and will be examined with deep interest.

FENIAN PLACARDS IN PRESTON.—During Saturday night a placard bearing the heading, "I. R. Message from the Supreme Council of the Irish Republic to the Irish people," was posted in various parts of Preston. The placards, which have been pasted over or torn down since, contained a long exposition of the wrongs and sufferings of the Irish people, and wound up in an inflammatory exhortation for them to unite and work together for the furtherance of the work of freeing Ireland. The placard was subscribed, "By order of the Executive Council, Dublin, 1868. God save Ireland."

THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE PARISIAN FASHIONS.

For the last few days it has required great courage to walk out at all, for the heat in Paris has been almost unbearable. For many years past I cannot recall such a broiling June; the air you breathe seems positively hot and stifling. As a rule the Parisians close the outside shutters of their windows and sit in darkened rooms until five o'clock, then a few venture to the Bois de Boulogne, returning home at half-past seven. At eight all the fashionable world dine, and at ten go out once more to the Bois, and remain there till midnight. The evenings are lovely, and we Parisians literally turn night into day so far as outdoor exercise is concerned.

Several French families of distinction have already left Paris; advertisements are posted on the walls inviting those who remain to visit Dieppe, Boulogne-sur-mer, Havre, Trouville, Deauville, Etretat, and other favourite bathing places. Hombourg is beginning to fill, and several well-known Russian families have already taken possession of Baden Baden. Theatres and concerts are to be organised on a very extensive scale at both these popular summer resorts.

As I mentioned above, the few *élégantes* that remain in Paris are seldom to be met in daylight; and by twilight, as they sweep along the broad shady walks of the Bois de Boulogne, it is not easy to discriminate their toilettes. But the Champs Elysées concerts and the Cirque are fortunately popular places of meeting, and only a few evenings ago I saw three of our most noted leaders of fashion entering the concert together; they were the Princess Metternich, the Marchioness de Gallifet, and the Countess de Pourtales.

Princess Metternich wore a "Trianon" costume made entirely of white muslin and short, which was truly an innovation. The muslin was worn over a mauve silk slip. This petticoat or slip was bordered with a deep plounce edged with Valenciennes lace, the skirt looped up en papiers, and also trimmed with Valenciennes insertion lined with mauve ribbon; a wide mauve sash was tied at the back. A small sac-pailette, made of black silk, reached a trifle below the waist, and concealed the bodice. A black lace toquet, with a large rose over the forehead, and sprays of foliage falling over the chignon; and half high bronze boots completed her toilette.

The Marchioness de Gallifet wore a mauve-coloured foulard costume looped up over a blue silk petticoat. Her pailette was made with three seams at the back, and fell in at the waist—a sort of demi-ajuste—which had no sleeves. The only sleeves that were visible were made of white muslin bouillonnées, the bouillonnées separated by a row of Valenciennes insertion. A wide blue sash was tied at the back. A white straw hat bordered with black velvet, and a pheasant's wing (its golden plumage proving most effective), completed the toilette.

The Countess de Pourtales wore pearl-grey silk. The skirt was made with seven narrow flounces, pinked out at the edge. A "Watteau" redingote in black gros grain, trimmed with ruffles and black lace, and looped up at each side with large silk rosettes. A black lace toquet, and a rose imitated in black silk fastened the lace lappets together some distance below the chin.

Several other very stylish toquets were worn at this Champs Elysées concert. Toquets are the rage just at present. Many are made of black lace, and fastened underneath the chignon by a narrow black lace ruche. More dressy toquets consist of either white lace or white blonde. Two young Russian girls wore white blonde toquets with a wreath of pink pompons round the edge. The rest of their toilettes consisted of petticoats of striped pink and white silk, bordered with ruffles made up to imitate flowers, and tunics of pink China crepe opening on tablier and looped up with twelve marguerites made of pink and white silk. Marie Antoinette fashions in China crepe, ruffled with silk and striped pink, and white fashions over the fichus.

I also remarked at the concert the same evening the Duchesse de Medina-Celi in white, the Marchioness d'Aoust, the Countess de Bremond, &c., likewise in white costumes.

The Emperor and Empress are enjoying their sojourn at Fontainebleau after their own fashion. They take especial delight in dining in the forest. You must not infer from this that they have picnic dinners on the grass, and that scrambles, smashes, and upsets are general, but rather picture a large stately dinner table being laid out, and that their Majesties are served with all due magnificence and luxury, just as though they were in their palace. Hot entrées served on silver dishes, baskets of flowers, crystal vases, tumblers, bright and dazzling with prismatic colours, cover the well-served table; nothing is wanting. Sometimes the Court dines in the open air under the large trees near the castle. For these pleasure parties the ladies wear what are called "costumes for the country," made either of muslin or buff foulard or of white piqué, embroidered in colours; but whatever the material, the costume is always short, and the most charming little toquets are worn on the head. The Empress appears to prefer the Letorière toquet, which in form is a sort of tricorne. Her Majesty wore, a few days ago, a most stylish Letorière, made of grey straw. The turned-up brim was lined with grey velvet, and the toquet entirely covered with well-curled grey feathers. In the centre there was a small humming bird, which glistened and sparkled like a jewel. The costume worn with this toquet was made partly of grey gros grain, and partly of grey foulard.

The Letorière toquet is the last novelty which Mme. Moreau-Didsbury has introduced. For negligé wear, such as for an early walk in the Fontainebleau forest or at the seaside, the favourite head-dress is the small sailor hat, made either of black or of white Coburg straw, with black satin ribbon round it, and a double bow of black satin at the side—that is, one bow at the side of the crown and the other on the brim.

For outdoor wear white coverings are very popular, which is readily to be understood, as white looks cool and fresh under this brilliant sun and with this tropical heat. The most tasteful things have been created to meet this universal demand for white. For example, there are bachelicks of dead-white poul de soie, made with square ends in front and a large pointed hood terminating with a tassel—a mixture of silk gimp and jet—at the back. The bachelick is embroidered by hand with large flowers worked in white silk, and enriched with a deep white bugle fringe.

Others in the form of a double cape are made of either white cashmere or of thick white grenadine. The two capes are trimmed round with cross-cut quilted bands of white satin, edged with a white lily of the valley fringe. Others still are made of white cashmere, braided with white and gold, but these are worn more especially for opera cloaks.

The black silk outdoor coverings are also most luxuriously trimmed. I have seen a "Watteau" embroidered with bouquets of wild flowers in the brightest shades of silk. Louis XV.'s pailettes, made with a cape, are embroidered with arabesques and small grecques formed by gold *soutache*, which surround coral beads and pearls. The fringe is composed of gold, mixed with pearl and coral drops.

The marriage of Prince d'Artemberg with Mlle. de Gréffulo attracted all the aristocrats still remaining in the Faubourg St. Germain. The gentlemen who attended the ceremony were positively dazzling with stars and decorations. The fortune of this newly married couple is magnificent.

The races at Fontainebleau, which took place on Sunday, were very gay. The Court attended, their Majesties driving on to the course in a char à banc, drawn by six horses, ridden by postillions. His Majesty looks positively sunburnt with being so much in the air.—ELIANE DE MARSY in the "Queen."

LITERATURE.

"St. Paul's," July.—The number for July is chiefly remarkable for the commencement of a new tale, "The Sacristan's Household," which is laid in Germany. The reading is delightfully quaint and fresh. Here is a delicious sentence "And then appeared before him out of the mist of the vanished years a sweet grave face and a girlish figure, to which a large family of younger brothers and sisters habitually turned for help and comfort in every trouble—from a stocking that needed darning to an unfortunate attachment."

The "Hanover Square," probably is distinguishable for a piano impromptu hunting song without words. The two ballads which are included in this number, both in F Major, and within a very easy compass; we like the "Old Wife's Tale" best. It contains one or two quaint phrases worth remembering. We can say very little for the Notturmo, "A Moonlight Walk." Where it is not commonly executed it is commonly dull.

BIBLE ANIMALS.—Part VII. of this delightful series is before us. Mr. J. G. Wood is the one author who possesses the power of giving to animals the attraction and variety of human beings. Under Mr. Wood's pen birds, beasts, and even fishes appear to speak.

AMERICA.

VISIT OF THE CHINESE AMBASSADORS TO MOUNT VERNON.

On Wednesday, the 11th, the Chinese ambassadors visited Mount Vernon, the residence of George Washington, of which we give two illustrations. Mr. McCulloch was the guide, philosopher, and friend of their Celestial Highnesses during their journey to the tomb of the great American Wang; he ordered a revenue steamer to be fitted up, and numerous distinguished nobodies to be invited. The ambassadors evinced considerable familiarity with the historic territory over which they were passing, talked intelligently of the battles that had made the Potomac famous, and betrayed a singularly accurate knowledge of the life, services, and character of Washington. Arrived at Mount Vernon they were landed (observing the usual forms as to precedence of rank), in small boats; they spent some hours in wandering about the grounds, in examining the old Washington mansion and the tomb, and in collecting the souvenirs of the visit. They returned to the capital at about six o'clock, partaking on the way down of a very fair collation, and growing extremely enthusiastic under the influence of Veuve Clicquot. (A word in confidence. The embassy's fondness for the widow is something remarkable. I am afraid that their landlord's bill for champagne alone is something strong in three figures.) Our visitors betray great interest in mechanical and scientific inventions and discoveries; a steamer's machinery is to them a perpetual wonder; they betray, with regard to the steam engine, a curiosity almost childish.

IRISH CHURCH SUSPENSORY BILL.

During the discussion upon this bill, the Duke of Richmond was pleased to say he looked upon the present measure as the certain precursor, if adopted, to the disestablishment of the church, which the noble earl so strongly deprecated. He had sought in vain for any sound argument in the speeches which had been made on the part of the opposition which would justify the measure proposed. He complained that this bill was introduced for the sole purpose of concluding any real consideration of the measure that was to succeed it, and asked their lordships to say boldly and at once whether they were prepared to pass a measure to disestablish and disendow the Established Church of England and Ireland. It might be said that the force of circumstances and the progress of events absolutely required that this line of action should be followed up, but he desired to call the attention of their lordships to the extreme fluctuation of opinion which had prevailed on this subject. He urged that no practical grievance existed, and that any attempt to redress what he termed theoretical evils could not fail to give a great shock to our laws and institutions. In 1844 Sir G. Grey said that of all the nations in Europe Ireland stood in the most peculiar position—that seven-eighths of the population were Roman Catholics, and a considerable proportion of the remainder Presbyterians—a grievance which must come home to every man who professed episcopalianism. While in 1865 they had the same right hon. gentleman declaring that there was no practical grievance, and at the present moment he was found voting for a resolution in favour of disestablishing and disendowing the Established Church. Could anything be more glaringly inconsistent? He would only remind the noble lords opposite of a couplet written by an Irishman, and which was no doubt as well known to them as to a noble earl now absent:

As bees, on flowers alighting, cease to hum,
So, settling into places, whigs are dumb.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT A BISHOP'S FUNERAL.

A LETTER from Lodi says:—On Monday night last, the 22nd inst., about ten o'clock, the mortal remains of the late Bishop Count Bonaglia were to be transported to the chapel of his villa at Bergamo. When the horses were attached to the hearse a mob rushed into the court-yard of the episcopal residence and unharassed them, dragging the funeral car into the public square, with cries of "The Bishop for ever!" There they opened the wooden and lead coffins, took out the cross and ring, and handed them to a trustworthy person, and having satisfied themselves as to the identity of the corpse, transported it by the light of torches to the Church of Santa Maria Maddalena at Morta Adda. The doors were forced open by violence, and the carriage with the body drawn inside. The corpse was then placed on the high altar, all the wax-tapers and lamps were lit, and a great disturbance ensued with shoutings and cheers. Being midnight you may imagine the sensation produced in the town. The crowd who pressed into the church shouted, "The corpse of the bishop must remain at Lodi in spite of the Protestants!" The fact is to be noted that before the crowd invaded the bishop's house a number of people had gone to that of M. Biancardi, an engineer, who passes for being anticlerical, and committed acts of violence. As the affair threatened to become more and more grave, the troops were called out. The moment they appeared they were received by the people outside with hisses, and immediately after stones were flung at them. After the usual three legal warnings had been given the soldiers charged. We hear that there were several persons wounded, and one of them, a barber named Gorla, seriously. The mob was dispersed at two in the morning after numerous arrests had been made. The body of the bishop was afterwards removed secretly to its destination.

FUNERAL OF A VOLUNTEER.—THE SUDDEN DEATH AT THE WINDSOR REVIEW.—The internment of late Private John Dunn, of the London Rifle Brigade, who expired suddenly on the march back from the review at Windsor, took place on Saturday. A detachment of the corps were conveyed by rail to Norwood, and met the mortal remains of their late comrade at the entrance to the cemetery. A firing party, under a sergeant of the company to which the deceased belonged, fired three volleys over the grave at the conclusion of the funeral service. The band of the corps preceded the procession, playing most effectively the Dead March in *Saul*. A large number of tradesmen in Cannon-street, London Bridge, where Mr. Dunn had carried on business for a great number of years, closed their shops during the time of the funeral.

THE IRRIGATION QUESTION.

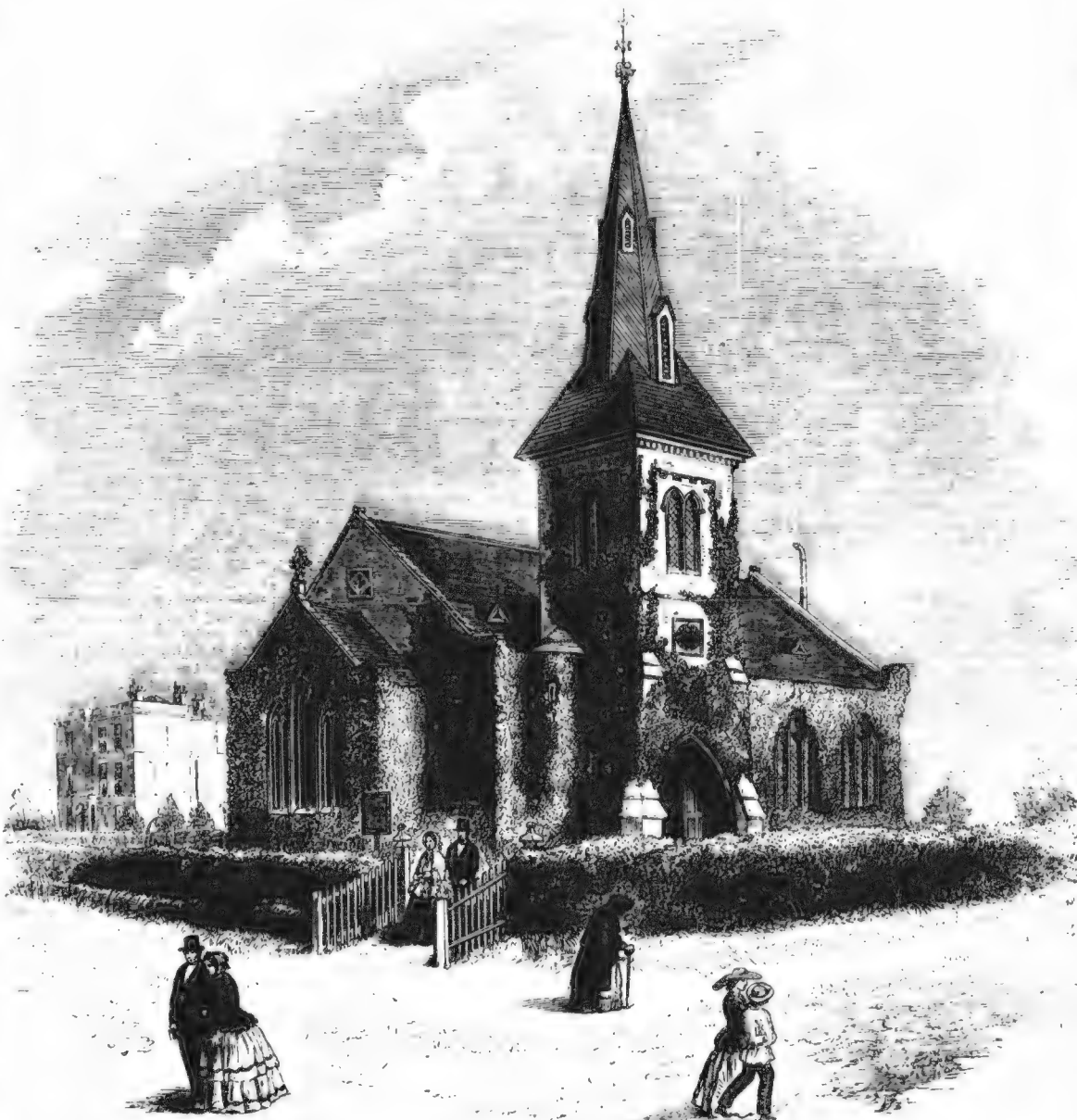
THE continuance of dry, hot weather, slightly modified by a few showers at long intervals, raises the question whether something more might be done by the hand of man to provide against so serious a contingency. The Thames marshes in Essex and Kent are dried up, while we are informed from week to week by the Registrar General that some 200,000 tons of sewage are being discharged into the Thames every day from the main drains of the metropolis at Crossness alone. In some shape or other nearly double that quantity must be running to waste on the northern side. The same spoliation is going forward in all directions among our towns and cities. Water is collected at an immense expense and ultimately thrown away, the waste taking place just when the water is in that state which would render it of the greatest service to the land. What may be accomplished under a different system is indicated by a little event at the Metropolitan Board of Works. On Friday last Mr. Hope, the chairman of the Essex Reclamation Company, sent to the board a number of specimens of the crops then growing on the experimental sewage farm at Barking. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and strawberries, all of uncommon size and quality, afforded undeniable proof of the advantages connected with sewage irrigation; although, in the case of the oats, it was stated that they were simply nourished by unexhausted manure left in the land from last year's operations. Mr. Hope, in his letter to Sir John Thwaites, described some of the samples as "quite unprecedented." This practical hint is too valuable to be lost sight of.

ALEXANDRA PARK RACES.

THE Alexandra Park Races were commenced on Tuesday under very favourable auspices. The easy distance of Muswell-hill from London, and the attractions which were offered, attracted a large gathering, more especially from the northern suburbs of the metropolis. The Alexandra Park is about two hundred acres in extent, well wooded, and laid out as 'pleasure grounds,' the Palace being erected on Muswell-hill, with its whole length facing the south, and the racecourse, about two miles in length and shaped like a battle-dore, lying at the foot of the slope, in the Hornsey valley. This part of the property has been constructed under the superintendence of the Jockey Club and the highest racing authorities, and it is only fair to assume that it answers all the purposes for which it is intended. Looked at impartially, it appears to be too close to the southern boundary of the company's property, and too complicated in shape to allow of fair quick running, or a fair view of the running. The enclosure reserved for carriages between the south side fence and the racecourse is miserably insufficient, and so full of deep ruts that several valuable vehicles were literally broken in two. Anything like the siding provided at Epsom, Ascot, or even Hampton, is not to be found here, except, perhaps, in the shilling enclosure, where most of the cabs, vans, and green-grocers' carts were assembled. The grand stand, at the western end of the racecourse, is a light and pleasant-looking structure, fitted up in the interior like Mr. Spurgeon's chapel, and coloured white and blue on the outside. It is reached by a some-



THE GIRLS' SCHOOL AT HORNSEY.



MUSWELL HILL CHURCH, NEAR ALEXANDRA PARK.

what precipitous incline and the managers, we think, have committed grave mistake in substituting gravel and pounded brick for turf in the betting and Jockey-Club enclosures. The garden-slopes of the park, running down from the Palace to the racecourse, are largely devoted to refreshment booths, under the canvas roofs of which the usual food and drink are dispensed at the usual prices, and this part of the property bore yesterday the aspect of a country fair, without the noise of the brass-bands and speaking trumpets. The regulations of the directors were doubtless framed with a view of keeping out many of the recognised vulgarities of the ordinary racecourse, but if so they were scarcely successful. The same female singers of improper songs, with the same "cads" to encourage them, the same doubtful gipsies, accordion players, fire-kings, and photographers lined the courses as at any open race meeting at any part of the country. The races, however, may be pronounced successful.

NEARLY MURDERED.

AN atrocious case of assault was heard on Saturday before the Malton magistrates. Four men, named Thomas Potter, W. Potter, and W. Sharp, labourers, and Thomas Goodall, groom, were charged with assaulting a young man named John Swann, a tailor, in Hovingham, on the 14th inst., between ten and eleven o'clock at night. Goodall only pleaded "Not guilty." From the evidence of a gentleman named Sedgwick, who witnessed the latter part of the affray from his bedroom window, and whose appearance appeared to have saved the life of the complainant, the four men, seemingly without any provocation, most cruelly ill-treated the man Swann, got him down, and kicked him till he was senseless. The walls of Mr. Sedgwick's house and the pavement are yet covered with blood, the heavy rains having failed to obliterate it. Mr. Sedgwick did not hesitate to say that if not interfered with the men must have murdered the complainant, and some of the magistrates expressed a similar opinion. With the exception of Goodall, who said he took no part beyond holding the coats of two of the others, the men made no defence. The bench fined the defendants £10, costs included. Three of the men paid their proportion, the fourth was ordered to pay in three weeks.

SPURGEON AND THE IRISH CHURCH.

MR. SPURGEON has been lecturing in Suffolk, and speaking upon the Irish Church question. He said he did not care much for Whigs or Tories. The Tories were very good in office, and the Whigs very good out of office. He considered that the disestablishment of the Irish Church was only a question of time; Dissenters must not be absolutely certain that it would be accomplished at once. Even Conservatives looked upon it as a matter of time, although they hoped the time might verge upon the eternal. If the House of Lords should throw out the Suspensory Bill, the next House of Commons might pass it by a larger majority, and so it might be passed for five or six times; the subject would thus be kept constantly before the public, and when the people asked what prevented the measure from passing, they must be told "the bishops." He considered that the bishops ought not to have any voice in the decision of the question.

BULL-FIGHTING AT SEVILLE.

BYRON says that Seville is celebrated "for the undignified gallantries of the ladies; their love of amusement: dancing, theatricals, and bull-fighting. The ladies are passionately fond of the latter sport and its attendant. These exhibitions are held in the Plaza de los Toros, a circus for bull-fighting half of wood, half of stone. It is capable of accommodating 14,000 spectators. As a general rule these bull-fights are one as is shown in our large engraving (page 440) are got up by theatrical managers, often in aid of public charities. The returns obtained by one bull-fight is frequently about 2,000 dollars (£400).

COMETS AND THE WEATHER.

THE modern teaching of physical science by no means favours the idea that there is any connection between the appearance of a comet and an unusual degree of heat in the weather. Yet we have a hot season without a comet, and a cold season without some rise in temperature. It has been said that after the disappearance of a comet there is a species of action, whereby the temperature falls much as it had previously risen, thus serving something the usual average. A great comet of 1811, accompanied by a bright autumn, in which the fruits of the earth were developed in unusual perfection, "a wine" commanding specially high prices after years. But in came the terrible Russian frost which slew armies of Napoleon, while the following winter of 1813-14 was positively severe in England and Ireland, Thames being frozen over and booths erected on the ice. The remarkable comet of 1843 was supposed to pass the month of June, followed by an intense frost in the ensuing winter, a celebration of bonfires and fireworks taking place on the pentate, while a repulse of traffic was established on the ice in Lincolnshire, for a distance of 35 miles. During the month of June in the present year we have been living in a heat somewhat almost tropical, interspersed with some thunderstorms. As we are told there is a comet to be seen, correspondents state the discovery was made on the 13th instant at Carlsruhe, by M. V.

THE subject of our illustration is from a charming picture exhibited at the British Museum. It tells of one of the little things which bring to the humblest of us a sense of burden on her back, when she is carrying a babe upon this picture there is its mother; and again in the maternal joyousness; and even looks up into their

THE 55s. HANTS will hem, fell, bind every kind of family patterns of work at Carlisle-st., Soho-sq. CITY HAT COM and 3, SHOES-LANE particular attention in Fleet-street, the having caused several with names very small. —[ADVT.]

BULL-FIGHTING
AT SEVILLE.

BYRON says that Seville is celebrated "for oranges and women," and he may have added also for the undisguised gallantries of the latter, and their love of amusement: dancing, theatres, promenades, and bull-fighting. The ladies are passionately fond of this latter sport and its excitement. These exhibitions are held in the Plaza de los Toros, or circus for bull-fights, built half of wood, half of stone. It is capable of accommodating 14,000 spectators. As a general rule these bull-fights (see one as is shown on our large engraving in page 440) are got up by theatrical managers, often in aid of public charities. The returns obtained by one bull-fight is frequently about 2,000 dollars (£400).

COMETS AND HOT WEATHER.

THE modern teachers of physical science are by no means favourable to the idea that there is any connection between the appearance of a comet and an unusual degree of heat in the weather. Yet we seldom have a hot season without a comet, and seldom have a comet without some rise in the temperature. It has also been said that after the disappearance of a comet there is a species of reaction, whereby the temperature falls as much as it had previously risen, thus preserving something like the usual average. The great comet of 1811 was accompanied by a burning autumn, in which the fruits of the earth were developed in unusual perfection, "comet wine" commanding a specially high price in after years. But in 1812 came the terrible Russian frost which slew the armies of Napoleon: while the following winter of 1813-14 was excessively severe in England and Ireland, the Thames being frozen over and booths erected on the ice. The remarkable comet of 1861, through which the earth was supposed to pass in the month of June, was followed by an intense frost in the ensuing winter, a celebration of bonfires and fireworks taking place on the Serpentine, while a regular traffic was established on the ice in Lincolnshire, for a distance of 35 miles. During May and June in the present year we have been basking in a heat sometimes almost tropical, interspersed with some severe thunderstorms. At last we are told there is a comet to be seen. A correspondent states that the discovery was made on the 13th instant at Carlsruhe, by M. Winnecke.

A LABOUR OF LOVE.

THE subject of our fine art engraving—"A Labour of Love"—is from a charming picture by Mr. T. F. Dicksee, and originally exhibited at the British Institution, Pall Mall. The tale which it tells is one of the sweetest interest. The young mother carrying her child—this is indeed a "labour of love"—though belonging to the humble peasant class, as her apparel and shoeless feet bespeak, yet is she not light-hearted and happy with that loved burden on her back? Aye, perhaps happier far than was ever the rich mother, when lounging on a satin-covered sofa, and languidly caressing a babe surrounded with luxuries from its very birth. In this picture there is a striking resemblance between the child and its mother; the expression of the infantile mouth is seen again in the maternal lips that are parting with smiles of kindred joyousness; and even the very dog bounds on with pleasure and looks up into their faces with a faithful and gratified gaze.

THE 55s. HAND-SEWING MACHINE (American manufacture), will hem, fell, bind, tuck, run, quilt, braid, embroider, and do every kind of family sewing. Every Machine guaranteed. See patterns of work and testimonials, post free.—J. L. WEIR, 2, Carliel-st., Soho-sq., W. (not Charles-st.). Agents wanted. CITY HAT COMPANY's only retail address is Nos. 109, 110, and 111, SHOE-LANE, exactly EIGHT doors from Fleet-street. Particular attention is called to the distance of the premises from Fleet-street, the great success of the CITY HAT COMPANY having caused several imitators to open shops in the same vicinity with names very similar.—WALKER and FORTESCUE, Managers. —[ADVT.]



A LABOUR OF LOVE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH COURTS OF LAW.

In a Paris paper, *Prevost Paradol*, a Frenchman who understands England, comments as follows on the great libel case just tried in London:—

"The interesting campaign which Risk Allah has undertaken against the English press appears to be drawing to a conclusion. His victory against the *Daily Telegraph* ought to have satisfied him; but he was determined to attack the *Standard* and *Herald*, and was beaten. It would have been difficult for the jury to have given him a verdict in the case of the *Standard* and *Herald*. Not only was the account of the Brussels trial given in those estimable papers far less unfavourable to Risk Allah than the account given by the *Telegraph*, but the proprietors of the *Standard* and *Herald*, in order to satisfy the first complaint of Risk Allah, had inserted ample rectification and apology in their columns, and therefore thought themselves secure from ulterior proceedings.

The articles in the *Daily Telegraph*, which cost the proprietor £960, do not appear to merit the same praise. It is probable that to a French reader they would seem extraordinary, and their punishment rather severe. The judge and jury were painfully displeased with the fact that the articles in question were too dramatic; the effect was evident, when they were read, and here is one of the things we think reprehensible in the criminal affairs of our neighbours. We have often remarked, to the advantage of their repressive justice, that the trials in their assize courts resemble a scientific discussion of a question of fact always in as narrow a limit as possible, and without allowing anything foreign to the question, any sentiment to be mixed up in the matter. With such habits it is inevitable that one should be scandalised by the *complex-rendus* of the Belgian or French assize courts; but the fault is attributable far less to the papers than to the judicial customs of the Continent. Everything is sacrificed for effect, or, as

it is called, sensation, in our criminal affairs; the questioning of the prisoner, the perpetual interruption by the president, fine speeches, sharp reproaches, general views, ostentatious display of great moral maxims for the benefit of the public, going back to the infamy of the accused pleading against capital punishment. All this together forms a shocking spectacle for the English imagination, and the *Daily Telegraph* has paid dear for following the scene too faithfully. If that print treated the accused from the commencement of the trial as already guilty, what else did it do but follow the custom of the Continent? And as for the expression which it has been so much reproached for having applied to Risk Allah—"A cross between a tiger and a serpent,"—who can say that the English journal did not borrow it from the speech even of the public prosecutor? What was not said about Sallot, the celebrated *caque de fer*, who was acquitted in the end? It was the contrast between the one of foreign and English trials which lost the *Telegraph* the day, and it consequently had to pay £960 for its fidelity to local colouring."

TRADE AND FINANCE.

THE period when the usual half-yearly meetings of the joint-stock companies are held, is now rapidly approaching. In several important respects it contrasts strongly with many previous years. We seem to have arrived nearly at the last stage of the transition which was inaugurated by the great crisis of 1866. At that time the predominant feeling was an utter distrust, closely allied to despair, that joint-stock companies could ever be honestly worked. However arbitrary and unreasoning this conviction, there is no doubt that it was generally entertained, and its effects are still apparent. A reaction certainly took place, but unfortunately the difficulties of some of our largest railway companies effectually prevented a real return to confidence. Once more the fears of the public were awakened, certainly not without legitimate cause, but this time, at least, they were diverted into a more legitimate channel. Latterly shareholders seem to have aroused from the apathy which has allowed their property to

be brought to the brink of ruin. They have to a great extent abandoned useless declamation for the more practical purpose of criticising management and looking into accounts. It cannot be denied that directors have in many cases fared ill from this unwelcome scrutiny. Abuses have been laid bare, jobberies have been prevented, and, worse than all, a spirit of independence has been awakened, productive of both irritation and alarm. The art of brow-beating a proprietary, valuable in its day, has now become ineffective. In isolated instances it may yet be tried, but the experiment commands such little chance of success that it is not likely to prevail henceforward. On the other hand, as one extreme begets another, there is a strong probability that shareholders will be inclined to push their power too far.

STOPPING A CANNON BALL.—A boy named William Jones, 13 years of age, lately met with a serious accident at Bagillt. The Chester Artillery Corps have their practice ground near the Dee Bank Works, where they have two 30-pounders stationed, and it has been the custom of officers to give 6d. for each ball found upon the sands and returned. One day a squad were firing, when the injured boy and two others went on the sands in search of balls. When his friends had found two each, and Jones but one, he told the others that "he owned the next." Just then a ball came bounding along the sands, and the silly boy placed his legs together with the intention of stopping its progress. The ball passed between his legs, taking with it the calf of one leg entirely. He was at once conveyed home, and medical assistance called in, but it was found necessary to amputate the leg a little below the knee. The poor fellow is progressing favourably. And what were the volunteer artillery about to allow the boys to be within range?

GRAY or faded hair restored to its original colour by F. E. SIMMONS'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORER. Price 3s. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers.—[ADVT.]

LAW AND POLICE.

BRADSHAW v. GREEN.

This was an action in the Court of Exchequer to recover a large sum of money under an indemnity connected with transactions in shares. The defendant denied that he gave the indemnity, and pleaded payment and a variety of other pleas.

The plaintiff was a barrister, but had now ceased practising, and the defendant was described as a financial agent in the City of London. In 1864 the plaintiff and some other gentlemen were concerned in the starting of the Phosphate Lime Company (Limited), and the defendant, it was said, undertook, in consideration of receiving a sum of £25,000, to be paid in the event of the company being regularly "floated," to get the shares placed out, and quoted at a premium in the market. A broker, named Gray, was employed to buy shares on the Stock Exchange at the current rates of the day in order to keep up the price. The plaintiff gave Gray the orders to make the purchases, but he alleged that he only did so by the direction and as the agent of the defendant. The result of these share transactions was a loss of more than £8,000, to recover which Gray had an action against the present plaintiff in the Court of Common Pleas. The action came on for trial before the late Lord Chief Justice of that court in June, 1866, and Mr. Bovill, the present Chief Justice, appeared on behalf of Mr. Bradshaw. After one side had been heard it was found that whatever remedy Mr. Bradshaw had against Green he was clearly responsible to Gray, and under the direction of his counsel he submitted to a verdict for £8,500. Afterwards an arrangement was made by which Bradshaw, upon paying Gray £5,150, including £400 for costs, was to be relieved from all further liability in the matter, Gray reserving to himself the right to call upon Bradshaw to sue Green for the balance if he should think fit to do so. The present action was therefore brought at the instance of Green, Bradshaw being only the nominal plaintiff, and being indemnified against costs. It appeared that Green had handed to Bradshaw some shares in the company, to assist him in meeting the damages in the first action, and it was admitted that the value of these was to be deducted from the amount of the claim now set up. Bradshaw was now chairman of the company, which had assumed a new name, and the shares were represented to be worth between £7 and £8 each, and to be going up in price. The real question in the case was whether Bradshaw, in authorising Gray to buy the shares, was acting as agent for Green or on his own account, and on the account of Green and others with whom he was associated as a partner in the speculation.

The plaintiff, in cross-examination, was asked how, if he were not a partner of Green, he came to consent to a verdict for so large an amount, and said that was one of the things he complained of; his counsel advised him to consent to that course, and he gave way—unnecessarily as he thought. In reply to other questions, he admitted that he had received from Green 145 shares in full satisfaction of any claim he might have against him in respect of this transaction.

The Lord Chief Baron remarked that this put an end to the indemnity.

The case then went to the jury, who found that the plaintiff received the 145 shares in full satisfaction of his claim, but reserved the right of action by Gray against Green.

His lordship said that was a verdict for the defendant.

Verdict for the defendant, with leave to move the Court above.

Mr. Giffard said if the case had been gone into at length he would have had a good answer upon the merits.

IN RE BAXTER LANGLEY.—"SUNDAY EVENINGS FOR THE PEOPLE."

This was an action brought against Mr. J. Baxter Langley, (Court of Common Pleas) to recover penalties upon the ground that he had violated the provisions of the 21 Geo. 3, cap. 49, by holding the "Sunday evenings for the people" at St. Martin's-hall.

Mr. G. Denman, Q.C., for the plaintiff, detailed at length the proceedings of the Sunday evening meetings, and read some of the addresses which had been delivered there; and contended that the meetings were not held for the purpose of religious worship, but really and substantially for amusement and entertainment. It would be contended on the other side that the action would not lie, because the hall was registered for religious worship; but his argument was that such registration simply empowered the congregation to use it for the purpose of religious worship according to the tenets of their belief, but did not enable them to give the go-bye to the act of Geo. III.

Mr. Justice Willes inquired whether there was any statute that would render lectures at the Royal Institution on Sundays illegal; lectures on obtrusive matters, such as an anatomical demonstration for instance.

Mr. Denman said he knew of no statute but that of the 21st Geo. III., and whether that would have that effect he would rather not say. The court was to draw inferences of fact, and doing so, he submitted that they must come to the conclusion that the hall was used for entertainment and amusement, and not for religious worship.

Mr. Baxter Langley, who appeared in person, stated that if the association which he represented had been rich enough, they would willingly have admitted everybody without any payment, and then they would clearly not have been liable to the present action.

Mr. Justice Willes inquired if anybody had derived any revenue from the money received for tickets.

Mr. Langley said that it was never intended to make any profit; no one had received any; and indeed there was a deficiency, which was made up by a subscription. In continuation, he referred to the act for the registration of places of worship, and argued that the hall having been in good faith registered, the association was protected from such proceedings as these. He also reasoned from various passages of Scripture, and from some poetical quotations, that the services at the hall were properly called religious services.

Mr. Justice Willes, at the conclusion of the argument, said that the question was a very important one, and the court would take time to consider it. Judgment postponed.

JONES v. LANE AND SPACKMAN.

This was a suit in the Court of Probate, in which the plaintiff, Mrs. Olivia Chapman Jones, propounded the will of her late husband, Mr. Daniel Jones, a builder, of Bradford, in Wiltshire, who died on the 27th November, 1866. The will was dated the 26th of November, the day previous to the testator's death; and was opposed by the defendants on the ground that it was obtained by the undue influence of the plaintiff, and that the testator did not know or approve of its contents. The defendants also set up another will, dated the 17th October, 1866, with two codicils, one dated the 19th October, and the other the 12th November, 1866. It appears that the plaintiff was the daughter of a Mr. Kemp, a glass merchant, and was married to the testator so long ago as 1821. There was no issue of the marriage. The testator was then a builder in humble circumstances, and soon after the marriage he was stated to have become a bankrupt. Mrs. Jones it seemed had a taste for painting, and in order to better their circumstances she resolved on turning her taste in that respect to account by prosecuting the calling of an artist, which she did for several years with much success. In the course of her labours she gathered together a large number of books and paintings and other articles of value, and at the same time made a decent income from her profession. About the year 1833 the testator's circumstances, having, by his wife's exertions, been improved, he went to Bradford, where he

commenced working a quarry in conjunction with one of his brothers, his wife in the meantime remaining in London prosecuting her profession. She, however, some years afterwards, joined him at Bradford, and lived with him up to his death. In 1853 he executed a will, leaving everything to his wife, and appointing her his sole executrix. Matters then went on until October, 1865, when the testator, having become unwell, and being by that time an old man, he executed another will on the 17th of that month. By that will he left the whole of his real property to his wife during her lifetime, and at her death to his nephew, Charles John Jones, a young man under age. He also directed his personal property to be sold, and two-thirds of the proceeds of it to go to his wife, one-third to his nephew, and a legacy of £100 to the defendant Lane, who was his brother-in-law, appointing him and his wife his executors. On the 19th of October he executed a codicil to that will giving his library to his wife, which she had, in fact, got together, and his real property to her absolutely, and on the 12th of November the defendant Spackman, who is an attorney, was stated to have prepared another codicil, by which he was appointed joint executor with Mr. Lane, in the room of Mrs. Jones, and was to be allowed his professional charges out of the estate. The plaintiff appeared to have been displeased at having been cut out of her appointment as executrix under the will, and she had various conversations with her husband on the subject, during which he expressed a desire that his estate should be disposed of in terms of the will of 1853. A great deal of wrangling and bad feeling seemed to have been excited on the subject, and a continual fight went on around the dying man's bed about his property. Ultimately Mrs. Jones sent to London for a Mr. Kemp, who went to Bradford, and prepared the will of the 26th of November, 1866, which the testator was stated to have approved of and duly executed. By that will, after giving a legacy of £300 to his nephew Charles John Jones, the testator bequeathed all his property real and personal to his wife, and appointed her his sole executrix. That will the plaintiff now propounded, and the defendants disputed.

Mrs. Jones, the plaintiff, was called in support of the will propounded by her. She stated the circumstances connected with the execution of the will, and the capacity of her husband to execute it. She denied having exercised any influence whatever over him. She had herself purchased some cottage property out of her own savings, and she objected to its passing under her husband's will.

Other evidence was adduced to prove that at the time of signing the will the testator was perfectly sane.

The plaintiff's case was not finished at the rising of the Court.

THE "FORTY THIEVES."—Hy. Cooper, 14, was charged at Southwark with stealing a gold chain and locket, from Miss Louisa Nash, in the Old Kent-road, while she was walking with another young lady, about twelve o'clock in the day. The prisoner and two other lads came up to them and seized her from behind, and tore the gold chain and locket from her neck. She followed the prisoner, and did not lose sight of him till he was stopped. A detective said that he belonged to the "Kent-street Forty Thieves," who were the terror of the neighbourhood. He had already been convicted of felony.—The Prisoner said he was guilty.—Remanded.—The chain and locket have not yet been found.

THROWING AQUAFORTIS.—Mary Ann Bramey was brought before Mr. Benson, at Thames-street, charged with committing a diabolical outrage, by which she had endangered the life of her husband, Constantine Bramey.—The prisoner is an Englishwoman. Her husband is a foreigner, keeping a seamen's boarding-house at No. 15, Ratcliff-highway. The prisoner has been very irregular in her habits, has been several times in custody, and was remanded to the House of Detention for a week for attempting to commit suicide. Unhappily she was jealous of her husband, who is a Greek, and they led a very uncomfortable life. On Friday night she found him in bed company, and they came home together and quarrelled. A Greek named Alexander Locatelli, whose evidence was interpreted by M. A. N. Giurancovich, was present at the quarrel, and he saw the prisoner throw what he described as strong water at her husband, and some liquid fell on his clothes and burnt them. The strong water was pronounced by Mr. Baker, a surgeon, of Wellesley-square, to be a powerful mineral acid, which had deprived the man of the sight of one eye and it was feared he would lose the sight of the other. A police-constable named Skipper, of the H division, saw a rough mob collected about the house in Ratcliff-highway, at one o'clock in the morning, and soon learned that the prisoner had thrown aquafortis at her husband, and that she was impelled by jealousy to commit this horrible deed. The man was in a state of great suffering and could not be removed from his house. The prisoner threw the bottle which held the burning liquid into the street after she had thrown the stuff at her husband's face, and Ambridge, a police-constable, collected the broken fragments of the bottle. The pieces smelt of aquafortis.—Mr. Benson said the prisoner had committed a most terrible crime, and had burnt her husband's face and eyes, besides endangering the life of another man, whose clothes were burnt by the corrosive liquid. He remanded the prisoner for a week.

THE POISONING OF A RACE HORSE.—This case again came before a full bench of magistrates at Barnstaple on Saturday. The defendant, George Woolcott, a groom, having been unable to find bail, was brought up in custody on remand. He was charged with having unlawfully and maliciously killed a mare, called Little Sally, the property of Mr. Smallridge, by administering poison on the 3rd June. The circumstances of the alleged poisoning have already appeared. Corroborative evidence was called on Saturday. It was further shown that the prisoner had an interest in winning the Yeomanry Cup at the Barnstaple races. The mare he was riding (Little Sally) belonged to Mr. Henry Hooper. He had agreed with Mr. Hooper to pay for the keep of the mare, and have half of what she won—hence a motive for getting rid of Little Sally, her antagonist. Dr. Herapath of Bristol, who had analysed the contents of the stomach, which had been sent to him by the police, said the whole of the internal surface of the stomach was covered with mucous membrane, and was intensely coloured, even black in parts. The veins contained hardened clotted blood. The walls of the stomach were intensely inflamed, and there was even indication of corrosive acid poisons having been used. At first he thought that he detected acid poison of a highly corrosive character. On submitting the stomach to chemical tests, he discovered hydrochloric acid which might have caused the death of the horse, producing the same pathological appearance as those found on the post-mortem examination of Little Sally. He had examined the contents of one of the bottles found in the prisoner's house on his apprehension. It contained an intense red fluid, very acid, which proved to be a mixture of spirits of red lavender and hydrochloric acid, nearly one half of each.—William Hancock said he saw the prisoner at the stable, and saw the corn in the manger. He remarked at the time—the morning of the race day—that he did not think the horse was right.—The prisoner reserved his defence, and was committed for trial. Bail refused.

SINGULAR CHARGE.—Emma Banks, aged 14 years, surrendered to her bail at Wandsworth, to further answer the charge of wilfully setting fire to some clothes, causing damage to the amount of £1 7s. 6d.—It appeared that the prisoner was in the service of Mr. de Chastelain, of 19, St. George's-street, Battersea. On Saturday morning week last Mrs. de Chastelain placed some clothes before the kitchen fire, and afterwards went up-stairs, accompanied by the prisoner. She was sent down-stairs, and was absent about ten minutes. When she returned she was sent into the next room to search it. She afterwards ran out and said, "Oh, fire, smoke!" She then told her mistress that she found smoke coming up from

below, who, upon going into the kitchen, found a blaze. She ran for help, and on a man going to her assistance he threw water upon it. The clothes and clothes-horse were burnt and lying upon the floor, which was scorched. She called the prisoner and accused her with having purposely set fire to the clothes, but she made no reply. Subsequently she explained that it was the result of an accident, that she put the clothes-horse nearer to the fire, when one of the petticoats caught fire, and she could not put it out, and also that she did not like to tell her mistress.—The magistrate, who thought that there were grounds for giving her into custody, remanded her for inquiry.—In the course of last week the case came to the knowledge of the Marquis Townshend, who attended the court and became bail for her appearance.—The Marquis Townshend again attended, when the prisoner surrendered.—After some explanation Mr. de Chastelain withdrew the charge at the request of the prisoner's friends and finding that they were respectable.

ROBBERY AT THE ST. GEORGE'S BATHS.—William Brodick, and William Toomey, two plasterers, were charged at Marlborough-street with the following robbery at the St. George's Baths, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.—Andrew Shaw, a bookbinder, living at No. 6, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, said that on Saturday afternoon he went with a companion named May to the St. George's Baths, in Davies-street, and on leaving the water he saw Toomey holding the curtains of the place where they had left their clothes, and Brodick rifling all the pockets, and he afterwards missed a half-crown from them. He spoke to the prisoners, and they offered to let him search their clothes, but after he had searched Brodick's trousers Brodick said he should search no more of his clothes, and that if they were searched at all it should be done at the station. He then spoke to the superintendent of the baths, and the prisoners were given into custody, and a half-crown found in one of the prisoners' boots.—William Wood, an assistant at the baths, said that the prisoners came in on Saturday, and as a precaution from being robbed, handed him their money to take care of, and after being in the water a few minutes, the prosecutor came and complained of being robbed. Brodick said he had no money about him, and that all he had had he had given to him (witness). Brodick denied having the half-crown, and a constable taking off his boots, he found a half-crown in one of them, upon which Brodick said he did not know it was there or how it came there.—In answer to Mr. Harper.—The witness said that a notice was posted cautioning persons that robberies had been committed, and it was the custom of persons to give up their property to be taken care of by the official of the baths, but it was optional.—Finally upon further evidence, Mr. Tyrwhitt committed Brodick for one month, and discharged Toomey, as the evidence was but slight against him.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Stanley Leigh Powell, aged 38, of the Crown Hotel, St. Martin's-court, described as a secretary, was charged at Marylebone with fraudulently obtaining, by means of a false cheque, the sum of £10 10s., the moneys of Messrs. Parry, coal merchants, of 23, Soho-wharf, Harrow-road. Prisoner was further charged with attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself in the police cell.—Henry Hooker, clerk of Messrs. Parry, said.—Last Tuesday prisoner called between 1 and 2 in the day, and asked to be shown the particulars of the account between the firm and the Male Lock Hospital, Dean-street, Soho. Witness turned to the books and found the accounts of this hospital not quite separate from those of the Harrow-road Lock Hospital. The prisoner even so condescended as to assist him in looking over the books. He said he was going to see Mr. Kinnaird, his brother-in-law, at the Harrow-road hospital, and asked to have his accounts made out by his return. He said he had a small cheque he wanted cashed. He said part would do till he came back. He produced a cheque on the London and Westminster Bank for £15. Witness gave him £10 10s. on account. Prisoner never returned, and the cheque was found to be a forged one.—Jones, 62 X, detective, who apprehended the prisoner, said there were at least 50 cases against him.—The charge of attempting to commit suicide was not gone into.—Mr. Mansfield remanded the prisoner for a week.

MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.—Three boys, named Charles Mason, William Pearson, and James Brian, were brought before Mr. Benson at the Thames police-court on Tuesday charged with vagrancy. The Marquis Townshend said he saw the prisoners "tumbling head over heels" behind the omnibuses, and begging of the passengers, some of whom were foolish enough to throw halfpence to them. The poor boys endangered their lives and limbs; they were all shoeless and indifferently clad. He was of opinion that the parents of these children were to blame, and he did not wish to see the boys punished. He watched them for an hour and a half and then spoke to a police-constable. Mr. Benson said the prisoners now appeared tolerably well clad and clean, and a police-constable said parents were accustomed to send their children into the road shoeless and in rags to excite commiseration. Mr. Benson said this "bus tumbling," as it was called, was the worst nuisance in the metropolis. It encouraged vagrancy and dishonesty. The Marquis Townshend said all the boys tumbled very well and that he trembled for their safety. He submitted that everything ought to be done to discourage such an absurd and dangerous practice. Mr. Benson agreed with the noble Marquis, to whom he said the public were much indebted for his kind interference. He questioned the parents of the boys. Mason's father was a herb doctor earning a good income by cunning similes. The mother of Brian said her husband was earning 5s. per day. Pearson's father was very well off. Mr. Benson said it was very disgraceful for the parents of these boys to be sending their children on the streets and dressing them in rags to tumble alongside the omnibuses instead of sending them to school. The Marquis Townshend said the boy Mason had his mouth full of halfpence while he was tumbling, and had no pockets to put them in. The boys were allowed to go, but the magistrate said that the next time boys were brought before him for a like offence he would send them to prison, and would try whether the law was not strong enough to reach the parents.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Rosina Oxten, a respectable-looking young woman, aged 18, described as a needlewoman, residing at 12, Colbath-square, Clerkenwell, was charged before Mr. Cooke, at Clerkenwell, on remand, with attempting to commit suicide by taking poison.—Mr. Thomas Wakeling, solicitor, defended.—On Monday week, Mrs. Lockyer, who resides in the same house as the defendant, went down-stairs and found the defendant lying on the sofa in apparently a dying state. The defendant made some exclamation, and then Mrs. Lockyer found by her side two bottles labelled "poison," which had contained laudanum, and which the defendant said she had taken, being determined to destroy herself, as she was tired of her life. Police-constable Thomas Randall, 53 G, was called, and conveyed the defendant to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, where the house surgeon administered the necessary remedies, and happily with success.—The police stated that the sister of the defendant had some years since, whilst residing in Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, destroyed her three children, and then killed herself. The defendant's brother-in-law (the father of the murdered children), according to the statement of Sergeant Phillips, 10 G, had attempted to destroy himself by cutting his throat whilst residing in the same house as the defendant. He was brought to this court and discharged with a caution.—Mr. Wakeling said that the defendant, at the time she attempted to destroy her life, was in great distress, not only in mind, but in body, but she now regretted very much what she had done, and he hoped the magistrate would dismiss the case.—Mr. Cooke said that he had received a letter from the chaplain of the House of Detention, stating that the defendant had expressed her regret for what she had done, and also stating that other members of the family had also attempted their lives. She was then discharged.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE SERPENTINE.

HEDWIG HOFFMAN, a young woman, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt, with attempting to commit suicide.

Police-constable Wilson, 407 A, said that seeing a crowd of persons standing near the Serpentine, he went up to ascertain the cause, when he found that prisoner, who was standing against the railings, and whose clothes were saturated with water, had thrown herself into the Serpentine. He asked her why she had thrown herself into the water, and she replied, "To commit suicide." He took her to the receiving-house, and afterwards to the workhouse, where she was supplied with fresh clothing, and then to the station-house; and while on the way there she said that if she got off that time she would go to the Thames and destroy herself. He had made inquiries respecting the prisoner, and ascertained that she had been in the asylum at Hayward's-heath for nine months, and then discharged.

Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded the prisoner, that the state of her mind might be ascertained.

COMMITTAL FOR THREATENING TO MURDER A GREEK MERCHANT.

Mr. Eli Fermi, publisher, was on Wednesday brought up on remand before the Lord Mayor, on the charge of sending letters to Mr. Basil Melas, merchant, Old Broad-street, threatening to kill and murder him.

Mr. Sleight appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Sorrell, solicitor, Great Tower-street, for the prisoner.

The defendant had been known to the prosecutor for many years as the publisher of a list of the arrivals and departures of vessels engaged in the corn trade, and it appeared that about ten years ago a similar list was started by a gentleman named Dornbusch, to which the prosecutor and others transferred their subscriptions. Three years ago the prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for stabbing Mr. Dornbusch, and subsequently he sent threatening letters to Mr. Melas, in one of which he used the expression, "Make the sign of the cross," meaning in Italian "Prepare for death." He also ordered twenty-five bullets to be made to fit a pistol.

Mr. Sorrell contended that the words made use of simply meant amazement.

The Lord Mayor committed the prisoner for trial.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

An explosion, attended with fatal results, occurred on Monday afternoon, at the premises of Mr. Kynoch, percussion cap and cartridge manufacturer, Witton-lane, the victim being a middle-aged man, named George Southey. The deceased was employed in the mixing department, and was at the time working in a portion of a detached shed, situated at a distance of about thirty yards from the factory, in which several other persons were also employed in preparing the metal for the cartridges. Shortly before 1 o'clock he was wetting some of the fulminate, the composition of which the cartridge is composed, when a youth named Meredith looked in the small room where deceased was, and observing him in the act of pouring the fulminate into a bowl, expressed himself afraid at the dangerous nature of the compound being used. Deceased replied, "Are you afraid?" and then shook the remaining contents of a paper he had in his hand into the bowl. As he did so the youth saw a flash, and this was followed by an immediate explosion, by which deceased was struck and blown with great violence into a corner, where he was shortly afterwards found with his head severed and his bowels protruding. Life was quite extinct, and it was evident that he had met with an instantaneous death. One pound of the composition was equal to 30 pounds of ordinary powder, and great care was exercised in the using of it; deceased, who was considered a very careful and skilful workman, being allowed to wet small quantities at a time. It is conjectured that his attention being attracted by the flash displayed by the youth, he did not exercise quite so much care as usual, and that in shaking the paper, he caused the friction which resulted in the explosion. The body was afterwards removed to the Crown and Cashion public-house, where it lies awaiting the coroner's inquest. The deceased leaves a wife and five children. —*Birmingham Post*.

WILL OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—The will, with six codicils, of the late Marquis of Salisbury was proved on the 25th June. The will and the first four codicils are respectively dated the 12th of August, 1865, the 5th codicil the 12th of June, 1866, and the last codicil the 12th of February, 1867. The personal property is sworn under £300,000. The testator has devised all his real and copyhold estates, and the leasehold estate known as Ilford Hospital estate, Essex, to trustees for the purpose of being settled upon certain trusts to secure and make good any deficiency in the jointure of £5,000 per annum, to which his wife is entitled under settlements; then to raise and pay £20,000 to his son, Lord Eustace Cecil; and after the death of his (testator's) wife to raise the further sum of £1,500 per annum for such of his daughters by his said wife as shall then be unmarried, but so long only as they shall remain unmarried, with remainder to the present marquis for life.

ANOTHER PETROLEUM EXPLOSION.—A disaster, similar to that of the Fanchette, at Havre, on the 22nd March, occurred at half-past eight on Sunday morning in the same port. The lighter Emma, having on board 751 barrels of petroleum, was anchored at the Quai de l'Île when part of her cargo exploded and immediately burst into flames. Four vessels were at that moment moored alongside, but the tide being nearly out had left them partly stranded. Assistance was promptly organised and the fire engines of the Transatlantic Company commenced playing on the Express steam tug, which was nearest to the burning vessel, to prevent the flames from spreading.

FIRE ON CHAT MOSS.—Chat Moss is still almost enveloped in fire and smoke, and has been for the last four or five days. The fire commenced last Wednesday in what is known as Colonel Ross's plantation, the other side Astley, and within an hour most of the trees were levelled to the ground. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the fire spread rapidly. For miles the clouds of smoke and sheets of fire were seen towering up towards the sky. The farmers were greatly alarmed, and took every precaution to save their houses and cattle, several of the former being in imminent danger. The fire, though somewhat abated, continued to rage on until last night, at which time it had got as far as between Barton Moss and Barton. Many hundred game have perished, and the inhabitants of one or two of the houses in the vicinity of the fire have sat up every night since it began, being afraid to go to bed lest the buildings should take fire. The Moss is divided here and there with ditches from five to eight feet wide and twelve to fifteen deep, and these are generally full of water, but now there is not a drop to be seen in many of them, while others are but an inch or two deep of water.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT WINDSOR.—Lord Elcho asked in the House of Commons on Monday whether, in justice to the whole volunteer force, any inquiry had been made or would be made to ascertain what volunteer regiments or volunteers showed a want of discipline at Windsor on Saturday last; and who were the officers that left their regiments on that occasion. It had been stated that one or two companies of some administrative battalion showed great want of subordination to the general commanding, and he wished to know if it were intended to continue that corps in the force? Sir J. Pakington, in reply, said he had some conversation with General Lindsay on the Monday after the review with regard to the occurrences to which the question of the noble lord related. Since that period General Lindsay had been absent from London, but he was daily expecting a report from him. Until he got that report, he thought he ought not to determine on the measure to be adopted, but he hoped he should be able to take such a course as would prevent the recurrence of such conduct in future.

GLADSTONE.—Mr. Gladstone, having been invited to become a candidate for Glasgow, has replied to the effect that, if he had now a seat to seek, probably prudence would compel him to be content to ask the suffrages of a much more limited constituency. "But," adds the right hon. gentleman, "in truth, I have no reason to suppose that I am likely to part from the representation of South Lancashire."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

AN extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the 'Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom—a muscular purge, and a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge, combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no dissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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roughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as the air which has been once ejected from the lungs, which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again, and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and these fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or drowsiness, stupor, restlessness, faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, as to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

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